The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII—NO. 2376. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 2, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE BREMEN.

STATE OF THE WAR QUESTION.

Important Ministerial Statements in the British Parliament.

Final Demands of France and Sardinia.

PREPARATIONS FOR ELECTIONS IN ENGLAND.

Cotton Steady—Breadstuffs Advanced—Consols 94 7-8.

The screw-steamship *Bremen*, Captain Wessels, from Southampton, on the 19th ult., arrived at this port yesterday morning.

The steamship *Niagara* arrived at Liverpool on the morning of Monday, April 18. She spoke the *Arabia* and *Jura* on the 14th.

THE WAR DEBATE.

Interesting and Important Debate in Parliament on the War Question.

Speeches of Disraeli, Lord Palmerston, Lord John Russell, Mr. Gladstone, and the Earl of Derby.

In the House of Commons, on the 18th inst., the Chancellor of the Exchequer, having brought up to the table, by command of Her Majesty, copies of papers, political and territorial, relative to the Italian States, said: Sir, in moving that these papers be laid upon the table I shall redeem my pledge to the House, and shall afford an opportunity to honorable gentlemen to make any observations they may wish, and I am sure that in so doing they will make those remarks with all the reserve that is in their opinion consistent with the exercise of a public duty. I promised that I would to-day place before the House the state of the negotiations which are now being carried on respecting the affairs of Italy. I think it was towards the close of the last year that Her Majesty's Government were aware that there was a considerable sense of irritation between France and Austria. Her Majesty's Government instructed the Queen's Ministers at the Courts of Paris and Vienna to take every practicable opportunity to soften that acerbity of feeling, and to remove misconception between those two Courts. At the beginning of the year—indeed, on the very first day of the year—circumstances occurred which I am sure are in the recollection of the House, which rendered that misunderstanding between France and Austria a matter of public notoriety. Her Majesty's Government then felt that they were placed in a position which entitled them to ask for more direct explanations than previously they had thought themselves authorized to demand. France was an intimate ally of this country, with whom we were acting with cordiality on many important questions, and between Austria and England there had been a good understanding of ancient date, and founded on very deep feeling. It appeared to us, therefore, that it was an occasion when Her Majesty might interfere, and by the exercise of her influence and her good offices might tend to maintain that general peace in which the world is so much interested. Our position was at that moment, and, indeed, is at present, very favorable to an undertaking of the kind. I think at the beginning of this year we may say that which perhaps in the nature of things it has very rarely been in the power of any Minister to say—I do not claim any merit to the Government for it, but it is the fact—that neither with the Powers of the first class nor with the Powers of the second class, nor, indeed, with any portion of the political and monarchical hierarchy, was there any misunderstanding with this country. There was no question of controversy with any of the Powers of Europe existing at the moment, and therefore our position was one extremely favorable to our assuming the part of mediator. Under these circumstances the Queen's Ambassador at Paris and the Minister at Vienna received instructions to inform themselves to the utmost of their ability as to the character of the relations between France and Austria, and what were the probable motives of that general want of cordiality which had too evidently arisen between these two great Powers. Several causes were supposed to be in existence which contributed to that unfortunate misunderstanding. What was occurring on the Danube, and other causes, were alleged, but some of these were happily removed and redressed by diplomatic management, and I think it soon became very evident that *the real and more permanent cause of misapprehension was to be found in the existing state of Italy.* Her Majesty accordingly instructed Lord Cowley to take all possible means for ascertaining the views of the Emperor of the French upon that subject; and Lord Cowley, who was responded to with the same frankness which he himself exhibited, informed us that he believed he was in possession of the general views and feelings of the Emperor of the French upon the position of affairs. Now I may perhaps be allowed to make an observation upon what were the views of Her Majesty's Government at that time upon that question. I believe I may say that, generally speaking, those views were such as have always been expressed in this and the other House of Parliament by eminent statesmen of all schools and parties. We could not for a moment maintain that the general condition of Italy was a satisfactory one. Her Majesty's Government during the Conferences of Paris had assented to the propriety of inquiring into the causes of the discontent which then prevailed in some parts of Italy. We were of opinion—an opinion shared in, I should think, by all persons who have deeply reflected upon this subject—*that it would be most unwise to disturb the settlement which had been made by the treaties of 1815.* The position which Austria took in Italy at the time of the settlement of 1815 was rather recommended to her by the great statesmen upon whom then devolved the settlement of Europe than sought by Austria herself. It was said then to be a matter of very great importance in the maintenance of the balance of power that Austria should exercise a preponderating influence in Italy. It was also then considered that the kingdom of Sardinia, which during the revolutionary struggles had not shown the power which was thought expedient, should be greatly increased in authority and strength. These were the two principal objects of the settlement of 1815, so far as Italy is concerned; nor is there any greater error than to suppose that when we speak of the settlement of 1815 with respect to Italy it is the interest of Austria that alone is concerned. Before that settlement of 1815 Sardinia herself was comparatively a Power of very inferior magnitude. It was the settlement of 1815 that added greatly to the territory of Sardinia and to her purely Italian character, and converted her into, so far as Italy is concerned, a Power of considerable importance. But it was impossible for us to deny—nor did we wish to deny—that the occupation of the Central States of Italy by a foreign army and the exercise of Austrian influence over States which were acknowledged to be independent by the Congress of Vienna, and by the act of that Congress, was a condition of things extremely unsatisfactory, and one which it was desirable should be mitigated, and, if possible, removed. Generally speaking, however, whatever changes we thought desirable in Italy, it was our opinion that *it was not wise to seek their removal by war and by revolution,* (hear, hear,) but rather by the influence of public opinion, which every year is becoming more powerful, and by the good offices of those sovereigns whose general influence in Europe enabled them to make their advice prevail. Lord Cowley having been apprised by the Government of the views upon which I have touched, and having reported that his interviews and conversation with the Emperor of the French were satisfactory, we requested him to repair to London, where we had the advantage of conferring with him, and shortly afterwards Her Majesty directed that he should proceed to Vienna. Lord Cowley did not go to Vienna in what is called an official capacity, and he did not receive formal instructions, but he had conferred amply with Her Majesty's Government, and the object of his mission was that, being placed in possession—and that he had been there is no doubt—of the intentions and views of the Emperor of the French, he should ascertain how far it was practicable for Austria to meet the policy indicated by the Emperor, and in so meeting it lay the basis of a settlement for Italy more satisfactory than the existing one, and tending to the preservation of peace. I ought to have observed that before Lord Cowley undertook that duty, as it was considered that it might lead to some misunderstanding if the Emperor of the French found the Ambassador accredited to his own Court sent on a mission of this kind, a communication was made to His Majesty on the subject; and I am bound to say that the Emperor approved with the utmost cordiality of the choice we had made in Lord Cowley as one who entirely possessed his views on the subject, and who was likely also to possess the confidence of the Court of Vienna. Now, I believe, I am using expressions which are perfectly justified when I say that the mission of Lord Cowley was eminently, and not merely eminently but entirely, successful. It was a mission of mediation. The Emperor of Austria responded to it in the spirit in which it was conducted; all the points that had been suggested for consideration by the Emperor of the French were candidly and cordially considered; and when Lord Cowley returned to London on his immediate way to Paris there was not a doubt on his mind, or on the mind of the Government, that the mediation had been successful, and that we should be able completely to arrange those points of controversy which prevailed with regard to Italy between France and Austria. Before, however, Lord Cowley could arrive at Paris, the Court of St. Petersburg, animated, I make no doubt, by the same feelings which inspired us—namely, the desire to prevent war—had proposed to the Emperor of the French that these subjects of controversy in Italy should be submitted to the consideration of a Conference, and his Majesty had accepted that proposal; the Congress, according to the suggestion made, to be composed of the five great Powers. When we were informed of this overture we were at the same time apprised that in due course an official offer of the same kind would be made to Her Majesty's Government. Now, however fortunate we might have been in the scheme of mediation which had been thus far conducted, and so successfully conducted, we had to consider what chance we should have of completing those arrangements when another plan, which had the sanction and acceptance of the Emperor of the French, was already, not in intentional rivalry, but in actual emulation with our own. We therefore thought, in order that time, which was precious under such circumstances, should not be lost, that it would be wise to accept the scheme of the Congress, instead of the plan of mediation which we had hitherto promoted; and before the formal proposal of a Congress was made to the Government, we had communicated with the Court of St. Petersburg, notifying our willingness to agree to the Congress, provided it was formed upon the four conditions with which, I have no doubt, the House, from many sources, may be familiar, but which it is proper I should put authentically before it. That the Congress was not to interfere with the settlement of 1815, was universally admitted. The four conditions on which it was proposed that the meeting of the Congress should take place were—firstly, *the evacuation of the Roman States by foreign troops;* secondly, *the reform of the administration of the Roman States;* thirdly, *the best means of preventing a war breaking out between Austria and Sardinia* and, fourthly, *the procuring a substitute for the separate treaties which had been entered into between Austria and the Central States of Italy.* These four conditions were accepted by France, by Russia, and by Prussia. They were also accepted by Austria, with a fifth condition, which was really nothing more than a fair interpretation of the third, which as I said before, involved the consideration of the best means of preserving peace between Austria and Sardinia. This fifth condition was, I repeat, nothing more than an interpretation of the third, for it simply furnished a definition of the best means of preserving peace, which, in the opinion of Austria, were to be found in the *disarmament of Sardinia.* Now, when Austria made that proposition to Her Majesty's Government we did not approve that any course should be taken which should humiliate Sardinia, which should have that tendency, or which should weaken her power. We said, therefore, that we could not approve a condition which would secure the disarmament of Sardinia as a preliminary to any consideration of the general affairs which would be submitted to the notice of the Congress. But as it was a matter of great importance that this difficulty should be removed, and that the Congress should, if possible, assemble, we offered to France, that if Sardinia should disarm, we and France should guarantee her against any attack from Austria for a certain period, Austria entering into a solemn engagement not to attack Sardinia. That proposition, however, was not accepted. At that moment, therefore, the proposition for a Congress was not accepted by the five great Powers of which it was to be constituted in accordance with the original proposition. Well, we had, under these circumstances, to bring the question again before the Court of Vienna, and Austria, I am bound to say, in that spirit of dignified conciliation which she, upon the whole, exhibited throughout these negotiations, consented to waive the invidious condition of the disarmament of Sardinia, and proposed that there should be a general disarmament of the European Powers. Now, that was a proposition which was received with favor by Her Majesty's Government, and we submitted it to the Court of the Tuileries. It was just after we had done so, and before we had received any reply on the subject, that the noble lord the member for Tiverton gave notice that it was his intention to bring forward the general question of the state of these negotiations, and it was because we had not received the reply that I felt it my duty to ask the noble lord some few evenings ago not to press the question. Since then an answer has come to us from France, and she *has accepted the proposition of Austria that there should be a general disarmament.* [Hear, hear.] Whether that general disarmament should take place before the meeting of the Congress, or whether when the Congress meets it should be the [illegible] first brought under discussion. Her Majesty's Government would approve very much of the suggestion of Austria if all the other Powers were equally favorable to it; but, unfortunately, the proposition of a general disarmament has not as yet been accepted by Sardinia, and therefore it is useless to go into matters of detail when the principle has not been accepted. Whether the disarmament should be entered into *before the Congress meets, or whether the condition of* a general disarmament should be the first project dis*cussed by the Congress, are matters which really sink* into secondary importance when there is a Power so much interested in those affairs as Sardinia which has not accepted the very principle of disarmament. Now, it is understood that Sardinia has not accepted this principle of disarmament *because she has not been invited to be present at the Congress,* and upon that point, I would, with the permission of the House, make one or two observations. There is no doubt that in this country great sympathy has been enlisted in favor of Sardinia (hear, hear,) and notwithstanding there has been some change in the strength of those sentiments as compared with what they were some little time ago, and notwithstanding that there has been much that was embarrassing, perplexing, and even ambiguous, in the conduct of Sardinia, I am bound to say I believe, on the whole, the feeling of this country is not wanting either in justice or kindness towards her. [Cheers.] On the part of Her Majesty's Government also, I am quite sure I may state that we are willing and prepared to place the most generous interpretation on her conduct, looking at the difficulties which she has had to encounter and the exploits which she has accomplished. [Cheers.] I need not, therefore, say that we have considered the question of the presence of Sardinia at the Congress without prejudice, but I would remind the House that the proposition to which I have referred was one for a Congress of the five great Powers, and that it was made by a Power supposed to be very favorable to Sardinia to a Power known to be very friendly to Sardinia. The proposition being such as I have stated it to be, it was difficult to know how Sardinia could appear as a member of the Congress. It has, indeed, been said that Sardinia was represented at the Congress of Paris, and no doubt that was so. But Sardinia won her place in that Congress by the performance of deeds which reflected great glory and reputation on the people of that country as well as upon her rulers and Ministers. [Cheers.] She had taken a very spirited part in the Crimean war. [Cheers.] She had made great exertions and endured great sacrifices. She was, therefore, fairly entitled, when the settlement of the struggle in which she was engaged was being completed, to take her place in the council by which that settlement was effected. [Hear, hear.] But in the present instance, honorable gentlemen will feel in a moment that the difficulty by which we are met cannot be easily surmounted. Here is a Congress which is to consist of the great Powers of Europe. Sardinia is not a great Power. Is she to attend at a Congress as a secondary Power? If so, what superior claim to any other secondary Power has she to that privilege? Why should Sardinia be represented at the Congress any more than Sweden or Portugal or Holland? [Hear.] But then it may be said that Sardinia is an Italian State, and that as such she is entitled to take part in the proceedings of the Congress. [Hear.] But if Sardinia is to sit in the Congress as an Italian State, surely other Italian States have an equal right to do so. Have they not something more than an equal right? The Congress which it is proposed should meet, will have to deal with the interests of other Italian States, but cannot touch Sardinia or her interests. They depend on the settlement of 1815, and Sardinia cannot be influenced in any way by any arrangement that may be recommended by the Congress; for whatever decision it may arrive at can only take the form of a recommendation. There was, in our opinion, a means by which, from the commencement, the sentiments of the Italian States might be consulted without their being members of the Congress. We might have followed the precedent which was pursued in the case of the Conferences which were held in London when Holland and Belgium, although not members of it, appeared before the Conference and stated their opinions. We might have followed the precedent, still more analogous, of the Congress of Laybach, in which the affairs of Italy were taken into consideration by the great Powers, and in which I believe almost all the States of Italy took a part, sometimes sitting in the Congress themselves. This at all events, I may say, that Her Majesty's Government, so far from opposing the appearance of Sardinia in the Congress if it were practicable, urged on the other great Powers of Europe their desire that the precedents furnished by the Conferences of London and Laybach should be followed, and that means should be found by which the interests and wishes *of the Italian States should be set forth and represented* by themselves. Well, this is the condition of affairs. I have now stated the facts of the case to the House. I have pointed out what has been the course of these negotiations. I have shown the House that the original scheme of Her Majesty's Government was that of mediation between France and Austria. I have also shown that there was every prospect that that mediation would be successful, and how, in consequence of a counter proposition, it assumed the form of an intended Congress. I have pointed out to the House that Her Majesty's Government have done everything in their power to facilitate the assembling of that Congress and to bring about a satisfactory state of affairs.

We are, therefore, Sir, in this condition at the present moment:—France and Austria have alike accepted the principle of a general disarmament, although as to the immediate manner in which that disarmament should be carried into effect they are not agreed. Sardinia has not agreed to the disarmament on account, it is understood, of her not having been summoned in person to the Congress. It might be hoped, under these circumstances, that the difficulty on the part of Sardinia would, at least, not prove insurmountable; but I have the satisfaction to inform the House that this morning the Marquis d'Azeglio arrived in this country on a special mission from Turin. He has had an interview with the Secretary of State already, and I augur from it beneficial effects. The Sardinian Minister is a man of enlightened and temperate opinions, and I cannot but believe that under his guidance, Sardinia will take that course which, in my opinion, will be the one most conducive, not only to her advantage but to her reputation. [Hear, hear.] I cannot believe that in the present circumstances of the case there is any Power in Europe which would wantonly provoke a war. *There is a Power which may not be present at this Congress when it takes place, but which is greater than emperors and congresses, and that is the power of public opinion.* [Hear, hear.] *I do not believe that on this day that is a power which can be wantonly outraged.* [Cheers.] Sir, I should think it a gross outrage of public opinion if, under the circumstances in which we now find ourselves with respect to the Italian question, no solution should be found but that of the sword. [Hear, hear.] On the contrary, it appears to me that the elements of a settlement are in existence, and, although I know it is disheartening in conducting negotiations to find that you do not arrive at the result you desire, still, on the whole, I cannot but trace in all that has occurred a predominant wish that the solution should be one of peace. [Hear, hear.] I do not wish to conceal from this House and the country that the issue is no mean one. A war in Italy is not a war in a corner. An Italian war may be, and probably will be, a European war. [Hear, hear.] The waters of the Adriatic cannot be disturbed without agitating the waters of the Rhine. The port of Trieste is not merely an Italian port; it is a port which belongs to the Germanic Confederation, and an attack on the port of Trieste is not an attack on Austria merely, but on Germany. [Hear, hear.] If, then, a war spread beyond the precincts of Italy, England is interested, not only from those enlightened principles of civilization which make her look with an adverse eye on any attempt to disturb the peace of the world, but England may be interested from material considerations of the most urgent and momentous character. [Hear, hear.] Sir, under these circumstances I am sure the House will treat with all the temperateness that is desirable the question that is brought before them at this moment. I have placed before them without reserve a statement of the position of these negotiations, and, Sir, I will express more than my hope—I will express still my belief, that with firmness and conciliation the peace of the world may be maintained. [Cheers.]

REMARKS OF MR. T. DUNCOMBE.

Mr. T. Duncombe said that two months ago the state of Italy was brought under the consideration of the House, and they were then told that France and Austria were about to evacuate Rome. The noble Lord (J. Russell) congratulated the House and the country on the probability of this event. The House, however, was gagged on that occasion, and now things were coming to a crisis. It was quite time they should come to a crisis, for the state of Italy was a disgrace to continental Europe. He wanted to know what hope there was for Italy from the speech of the right honorable gentleman. They were told that there was to be a Congress. Sardinia claimed a place in that Congress, and why did she claim it? The right honorable gentleman had not told them those reasons, and he said that if that House, speaking on the part of the people of England, did not say that Sardinia was entitled to a place in the Congress, it would disappoint the people of this country. [Hear, hear.] In a letter to the British Government, Count Cavour not long ago gave reasons for wishing that Sardinia should be represented in the Congress: "Sardinia enjoys the confidence of the unhappy populations whose fate is about to be decided," and yet the five great Powers, in the exercise of a tyrannical act, said that Sardinia should not appear to plead the cause of Italy before the Congress. [Hear, hear.] The British Government, he said, would disgrace itself unless it insisted on Sardinia having a seat, and Sardinia was quite right not to disarm unless she had a seat in the Congress. For the five great Powers to make her disarm and not give her a seat would be the greatest act of oppression and tyranny which had ever been committed. [Hear, hear.] He did not know what view the noble lord the member for the city took of it, but the view which he had stated was certainly consistent with former expressions of the noble lord. [Hear.] The state of Italy was a disgrace to civilized Europe. He believed that nothing short of the independence and unity of Italy would before long satisfy Italy. [Hear, hear.] *Austria was the curse of Italy.* [illegible] *and happiness in Italy so long as Austria dare set foot in Italy.* [Hear, hear.] England could do much. She need not go to war. She need only use her moral influence, and say to Austria "The manner in which you have governed and do govern the Italian people is a disgrace to you. Give them a Constitution *if it is your determination* to remain, but it is much better for you to withdraw altogether and leave the Italian people to settle their *own differences.*" [Hear, hear.] He believed it would be wise to give that advice, but if the Government went on in the *half-and-half* way they were doing war was inevitable, and that would be the consequence of the policy which the Government was pursuing. [Hear, hear.] *He did not think that the noble lord the member for Tiverton had spoken out in the manner which the people of this country would expect he should on this occasion.* He hoped to hear the noble lord the member for the city of London say something on this subject. [Hear, hear.] He had not intended to rise at the moment when he did, but he should have been sorry to see the discussion close without raising his voice and expressing his opinion in favor of a much more liberal policy than Her Majesty's Government seemed inclined to pursue towards the unhappy people of Italy. [Cheers.]

OBSERVATIONS OF MR. GLADSTONE AND LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

Mr. Gladstone expressed his regret at the remarks of Mr. Duncombe, which, in his opinion, tended to widen inconveniently the field of discussion. Until he was aware that the policy of Her Majesty's Government had taken a wrong turn he should be doing an injury by adopting a tone of accusation. There were, however, two observations which fell from the Chancellor of the Exchequer upon which he was unwilling to put the construction they would bear. He had said that the conduct of Austria throughout these complications had been marked by a spirit of dignified conciliation, and that that of Sardinia had been perplexing and ambiguous. *He questioned the justice of both these observations. He did not think that the refusal of Sardinia to disarm justified this accusatory expression.*

After a few words from Mr. Cochrane,

Lord J. Russell said but for a remark of Mr. Duncombe he should not have taken part in this discussion, because, first, he concurred in all that had fallen from Lord Palmerston, and, secondly, he felt deeply the responsibility attaching to everything which was said in that House, and feared he might drop a word that might impair the prospects of peace. As to the admission of Sardinia to the Congress, though the Government might be embarrassed by the proposal of Russia, acceded to by the Emperor of the French, he thought it would be conducive to the interests of peace to admit Sardinia to the Congress. As to the real points in dispute, the House had no certain knowledge of the demands of the different Powers and what were the real causes of the disagreement. As Her Majesty's Government had not communicated them to the House, it would not be prudent to speculate upon them. He could only say that, at all events, he hoped they would enter into no engagements burdensome to the people of this country without the knowledge of Parliament.

SPEECH OF LORD PALMERSTON IN REPLY TO THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.

Lord Palmerston—Mr. Speaker, I trust that in the few observations I may feel it my duty to make on the statement which the right honorable gentleman has just addressed to the House, or on the matters to which it relates, nothing shall fall from my lips which shall tend in any degree to add to the difficulties which Her Majesty's Government and the other Powers concerned may have in the settlement of the negotiations to which the statement of the right honorable gentleman refers. Sir, I am sure everybody will agree that Her Majesty's Government acted from a perfect sense of duty, and from a regard for the general interests of Europe, in undertaking that informal mediation between France and Austria to which the mission of Lord Cowley to Vienna related. I might, perhaps, think, if something more of a formal and official character had been given to that endeavor, and if Her Majesty's Government had obtained from the French Government and the Government of Austria some formal acceptance of the good offices of Great Britain and Prussia—*if she would have joined Great* Britain with the view to an arrangement with the *different States*—that perhaps that course of negotiation would not have been interrupted by any other *proceeding, and might have tended to a successful* issue. I don't blame Russia for having interposed her proposal of a Congress. It was natural enough that, with the best intentions, a great Power like Russia should desire in the settlement of a great European transaction to take an adequate part. She could have had no part in a mediation if conducted singly by Great Britain. She necessarily forms part of the Congress, and, therefore, the moment the mode of proceeding by Congress was adopted Russia naturally stepped in, and has her proper part in the negotiations which this Congress is about to superintend. Now, I think, undoubtedly, *it is natural that Austria should have wished that the negotiations should be either preceded or accompanied by a general disarmament. It was quite unreasonable, however, in Austria to make the proposal she has made—namely, that Sardinia should disarm, and that she should not,* (hear,) because, according to that note we saw published the other day from Count Buol to Lord Augustus Loftus, the proposal was that Sardinia should disarm, and that the only engagement Austria was to enter into in return was, that pending negotiations, she would not attack Sardinia unless Sardinia did something—I forget what—in violation of her duties towards Austria. The result of that would have been, if the negotiations had been broken off, which might have been done by Austria herself, that Sardinia, still farther weakened by disarmament, *would have been left entirely at the mercy of Austria.* [Hear, hear.] Her Majesty's Government were therefore perfectly right in objecting to that condition, and Austria was quite right in waiving so unreasonable a proposition. I am glad to hear that both France and Austria have agreed to the principle of disarmament, because, when those two great Powers admit that principle, it seems to me that we are not too sanguine in hoping that the negotiations following upon that must eventually tend towards a continuance of the peace of Europe. [Hear, hear.] But I must say it appears to me that going into a long discussion on the question of disarmament, instead of going at once into the Congress to consider the real question at issue, is somewhat of a waste of time. [Hear, hear.] If the Powers are really willing to adopt those four propositions which the right honorable gentleman has stated to the House, the main and principal one of which is the evacuation of foreign troops from Central Italy, and implying, I presume, an engagement that those troops should not at any future time return—(Hear, hear, and a laugh)—why should the Congress not meet at once and settle that point, for that point not settled, everything else would be nugatory with the view to the establishment of diplomatic negotiations? The expression of a general disarmament is one, the general meaning of which is in itself excessively vague. [Hear, hear.] If you tell me you are going to disarm a single man or a regiment, I understand what you mean; but when we are told that France, Austria and Sardinia are to disarm, we ought to know to what that operation refers. It must mean the assimilation of the number of their troops to that at which it stood at some previous period, and that the troops are to return to the positions they held at that previous period; but in that case you must have an inspection of returns by a commission and an inspection of positions; you must have operations performed which must require a long space of time. It is not a thing that can be done in a week or a month; and until it is done to the satisfaction of all parties—if this is to be a preliminary part of the negotiations—your negotiations will be indefinitely postponed, and in the meantime all the existing apprehensions and jealousies will be still permitted to operate. Now, why should the Congress not meet at once, and why should they not agree that there should be a disarmament operating in the course of time, and then proceed to discuss the real question on which the peace of Europe turns? [Hear, hear.] I am not going to suggest the details; but no man who has looked at the state of the Continent can shut his eyes to the fact that *it is the disturbed, restless and uneasy condition of the Italian States which endangers the peace of Europe,* [hear, hear,] *and that that restless and uneasy condition results from bad government on the south of the Po.* [Hear, hear.] To this is to be added the confidence on which the rulers of the different States in that part of Italy rest, that in the event of any disturbance on the part of their subjects against their oppression and tyranny, Austrian troops will come to their aid and quell the disturbance. Well then, I say, let France and Austria agree immediately to withdraw the troops that now occupy Central Italy, and let them come to a formal and public engagement that, under no circumstances and at no future time, shall they reoccupy those places, [hear, hear,] and then Congress may go into the questions connected with the amelioration of Italy in general. But I am inclined to believe that this single agreement, when it was once made publicly known, would lay the foundation of a progressive improvement in every State south of the Po. [Hear, hear.] It cannot be supposed that the people of Italy are in that disturbed and excited condition in which they were found in the year 1848. The minds of men are more reasonable now than they were then, and there is a much better understanding among the natives of Italy as to the means by which an improvement in their administrative systems can be obtained. [Hear, hear.] There is also much less impatience and much less disposition to acts of violence than there was in 1848, and I am of opinion that if *the Governments and natives were once firmly convinced that they would be left to themselves to settle their reciprocal differences, there would be laid the sure and certain foundation of a progressive improvement throughout the Italian peninsula.* [Cheers.] I can easily suppose that a Congress, [illegible] Therefore, I am not urging any particular steps in regard to these matters, except the general encouragement and exhortation which would be felt if this, as one of the conditions preliminary to the Congress, should be proposed to those Governments. [Hear, hear.] Now it seems to me that the present difficulty arises from the indisposition on the part of Sardinia to consent to the principle of disarmament unless *she is admitted as a member of the Congress.* With regard to that, it might be said that, considering that the army of Sardinia is necessarily much smaller and weaker than that of Austria, the latter *Power cannot seriously entertain any alarm of* actual invasion on the part of Sardinia. If, however, that probability were seriously contemplated, the Powers of England and France would require, and would doubtless obtain from Sardinia such assurances as would set the mind of the Austrian Government at ease from any apprehension of danger of that kind. And I should not have supposed, and it would be hard to suppose, that if Austria meant to reduce her establishments, any sensible Government of Sardinia would continue to impose upon the people of that country the serious burdens entailed upon them by the present extent of their armaments. Therefore I must take it for granted that the principle of disarmament having been admitted, and Congress having met to discuss the Italian question, Sardinia would cease to place herself in a position that would excite any apprehension. With regard to the application made by Sardinia to be a member of the Congress, I cannot express any opinion of my own. This is a question which rests upon the responsibility of the Government to determine, but I will just state one or two points which have occurred to my own mind. No doubt, it may be said on the one hand, as it has been judiciously said by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that Sardinia has not hitherto been considered one of the leading Powers of Europe, and the proposition of Russia being that the five great Powers which have hitherto taken a part in European questions should meet in Congress, that proposition does not in its terms include Sardinia. But the example quoted by the right honorable gentleman has in some degree an analogy of a different kind. Sardinia as a member of the Congress of Paris. And why? Because Sardinia had been one of the belligerents. She had taken part in the war against Russia, and Sardinia could not, therefore, reestablish her relations with Russia except by a treaty of peace, and if that treaty were to be negotiated it was but fair and just that Sardinia, who was expected to sign it, should also have a voice in the negotiation of that treaty. But Sardinia may be said at present to occupy a somewhat analogous position to that which she occupied at the Congress of Paris. [Hear, hear.] There has been no war in this case, and Sardinia is not, therefore, a belligerent, but all these questions and this Congress arise out of the apprehensions of the different States, in consequence of the armies which have been maintained and put in a threatening position, and from the apprehensions of conflict arising therefrom. Sardinia is one of the parties from whom these apprehensions exist, and Sardinia is also one of the parties called upon to disarm. [Hear, hear.] Sardinia might, therefore, say, "If you call upon me to disarm in common with France and Austria, and if that question is to be discussed in the Congress, I ought to be allowed to be present there as well as France and Austria." [Cheers.] I do not see, under these circumstances, any serious danger on the part of the five Powers if Sardinia were admitted to consider that question on the specific ground that what she is called on to do she will have to do in common with France and Austria, and that it is therefore fair she should be present at a discussion upon this question of disarmament. [Hear, hear.] If, on the other hand, it should be found that there are invincible objections to Sardinia being admitted as a member of the Congress, I think you ought not to impose upon her an immediate disarmament, which ought to apply only to those who are to be members of the Congress. [Hear, hear.] One of these two courses you ought to accept—*either admit Sardinia to the Congress, and require her to be a party to the general disarmament, or say that as she is not a member of the Congress you trust to her good sense to follow the example of France and Austria to disarm.* With regard to the general subject, I think that the statement of the right honorable gentleman gives us well founded hopes that the *peace of Europe will not be disturbed.* [Cheers.] It is impossible to see any ground on which war could now legitimately take place. [Cheers.] I apprehend there is no pretence for the violation of existing treaties by the infraction of the Austrian possessions in Northern Italy. I believe that the statement of the right honorable gentleman of the position of Austria, as established in 1815, is perfectly correct. At that time people acted as they mostly do—they thought of the last danger that had threatened to overwhelm them, and that last danger was the preponderating power of France, and her wide and expanding possessions. *The arrangements* made with regard to the north of Italy were made against that danger, and I presume that men at that time did not so much consider what effect those arrangements might have upon the general welfare of the States of Italy. However, that which was done was done by treaty, and that treaty is the charter by which Europe holds its present distribution of territory. [Hear, hear.] There can be on the part of no one a desire to violate that treaty. These arrangements in Central Italy were arrangements made between France and Austria, and these two Powers are too much enlightened, and too desirous to promote peace, not willingly to agree to them; and if that be done any legitimate cause of war seems entirely to disappear. There may be, and there are occasions when war is necessary; and when war is necessary, it becomes just. But to enter upon war without a strong necessity is an act of injustice which, reversing the well-known saying of the diplomatist, is "not only a fault, but a crime." And I trust that no Government will be so blind to the duties they owe to themselves, to their subjects, to Europe, and to mankind, as to enter now upon a war for which there is not only no necessity, but no legitimate or plausible pretext. [Cheers.] The House has received, and I have received, with satisfaction, the general outline given by the right honorable gentleman of the present state of the negotiations; and I will only fervently hope that the efforts of those Powers who are endeavoring to smooth down these difficulties and maintain the peace of Europe will be crowned with that success which such endeavors most justly deserve.

House of Lords.

SPEECHES OF THE EARL OF MALMESBURY, AND THE EARL OF DERBY.

In the House of Lords on the same evening, the Earl of Malmesbury made an exposition of the progress of the negotiations, going over the same ground as the speech of Mr. Disraeli which we have given above,—after which Lord Clarendon said he wished that Lord Malmesbury could have made a more satisfactory statement previous to the dissolution of Parliament, in order to allay public anxiety. Assuming, he said, that the various Governments were sincere, and not pursuing a policy they were ashamed to avow, it was hard to conceive how matters had arrived at their present state. They had all declared their intention of not attacking each other, England and Prussia had done their best to mediate, but still armaments were going on among them. In France everything denoted a campaign; Sardinia was draining her resources to support her army, and the war-spirit of Germany could be hardly repressed; and yet, although they were all clamorous for a Congress, they could not agree on the conditions on which that Congress was to meet. Passing to the discussions that had taken place as to a general disarmament, he thought that matters had gone too far, for none of the parties would now trust each other. If, however, there existed a real desire for peace, the whole business might be concluded by a Congress in a fortnight. At present it was hard to know what a Congress was wanted for. If it were to alter the territories of Austria in Italy, Austria would not recognise the power of the Congress of 1859 to abrogate the settlements of the Congress of 1815. If it were that Austria was to abandon the Papal territory, Austria was ready to do so if France would abandon Rome. He agreed with Lord Malmesbury, that Lord Cowley might have finished this business satisfactorily at Vienna, if he had had the power. He objected to the alteration of the treaties of Vienna, for he thought they had answered their object in preserving the peace of Europe. The object of those treaties, he explained, had been to create a barrier against France in the North of Italy, and it was by the universal wish of Europe that Austria had been secured in her possessions there. So far as Austria stood on treaties she ought to receive the support of the other Powers; but she had no right to transgress the limits of the territory assigned her, and ought not to be allowed to reduce the other States of Italy to a condition of political vassalage. He considered France was responsible for the defects of the Papal Government, and he could not imagine a great nation in a more unworthy position. He did not fear the withdrawal of the French and Austrian troops from the Papal States, for he believed that the party of order and constitutional government was increasing in influence in those States. The bubble of Italian unity had at length burst, and the detestable party of Mazzini and his accomplices were almost extinct. He could not conceive what was the necessity for war. War could not settle the Italian question; for, supposing that Austria was driven out, and Lombardy was annexed to Piedmont, the people of Milan and Venice would never agree with those of Sardinia, but would be more discontented than they even were now. But, in fact, Piedmont had been nothing more in this matter than the advanced guard of France, and he considered that in case of Austrian defeat only one master would be substituted for another. There was one principle he hoped the Congress would establish—that of non-intervention—for the Italians were quite capable of conducting their own affairs. Trusting that Lord Malmesbury would carry to the Congress with him the whole moral support of this country, he assured him that no party spirit would prevent him from making every allowance for the difficulties of this subject, and that he should be only too glad to hear of his success.

SPEECH OF THE EARL OF DERBY—POSITION OF THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT.

The Earl of Derby.—I should scarcely have risen [illegible] did, and impartial speech just delivered by my noble friend (hear, hear,) and also to express my concurrence in the commendation which he has bestowed on the course pursued by parties in abstaining, at a time of great difficulty, from putting any questions or originating any discussions which might tend to embarrass the Government or to lessen the chance of the preservation of peace. But having expressed my gratitude to my noble friend opposite, and to Parliament generally, I wished also to state my firm and entire conviction that if there be yet, as I hope there may be, any chance of maintaining the peace of Europe, the best chance is to be found in the conviction and the impression on all the nations of Europe that with regard to the main principles embodied in this question there is no difference of opinion between English parties. [Cheers.] It is, therefore, with more especial gratification that I have listened to the speech of my noble friend without finding in it from beginning to end one single sentiment expressed, or one single principle laid down, to which I cannot give my hearty concurrence. It is the source of the greatest satisfaction to the Government to know that the highest authorities are agreed upon the main principles which have been laid down by the Government as the bases upon which a satisfactory arrangement might be arrived at. [Hear.] The noble lord has acquitted the Government of any desire or intention to introduce into the Congress any doubtful question as to the maintenance of the treaties of 1815; but, not only can there be no doubt as to the intentions of the Government and their feelings as to the obligation of maintaining those treaties, but my noble friend behind me, when he laid down those four bases of negotiation on the part of the Government, also added a fifth, which was to be a *sine qua non* that we regarded it as a condition precedent to our acceptance of the Russian proposal, that there should be a distinct understanding that the Congress would not entertain any question of interference with the actual state of territorial possessions, nor in any way disturb the treaties of 1815. [Hear, hear.] It is impossible for language to lay down more distinctly that principle than it was laid down by my noble friend. It was assented to by the four great Powers; and in the adoption of that principle I think a great service has been done to the maintenance of peace. [Hear, hear.] I do not understand that the noble earl opposite objects in the slightest degree to the various points which have been laid down as the bases for negotiation. He has, indeed, raised some question as to the time and the mode of carrying out the disarmament; but, with regard to the principle, he assents to it in the light of a guarantee for peace. He agrees to the propriety of stipulating for the evacuation of the Roman States by foreign armies, and in the recommendation of reforms in the separate States of Central Italy such as may do away with abuses which would obviously endanger the continuance of peace. My noble friend also laid considerable stress on the impossibility of substituting for the treaties now existing between Austria and the Duchies a confederation of the minor States of Italy. I trust that this will go forth to the world—and that there will be no misrepresentation—that to the maintenance of the treaties of 1815 being a *sine qua non*—and to the four principal bases on which the Congress is to enter on its labors, and which have been accepted by all the great Powers as just, fair and reasonable, there is an unanimous assent on both sides of this House, and, I have no doubt, of the other House of Parliament. [Cheers.] I will not pretend to vindicate the precise course pursued by the Government, nor to say that on any and every occasion they have done exactly that which was most likely to lead to the object they had in view; but I will venture to say from the commencement to the end they have invariably taken that course which seemed to lead most directly to the prevention of an outbreak in Europe, the end of which it was impossible to foretell. [Cheers.] I believe entirely with my noble friend that there would have been a much better chance of bringing matters to a satisfactory settlement had the original proposition made by this country been accepted, and the mediation been left in the able hands of Lord Cowley, because during the short time that Lord Cowley—I cannot hardly say was conducting negotiations but—was engaged in communications with the different parties, he actually succeeded in laying down a basis of negotiation to which both France and Austria were prepared to assent as calculated to lead to a satisfactory settlement. I cannot *but think that the subsequent or rather contemporaneous* offer of a general Congress made by Russia has interposed all those difficulties which have been found to retard agreement—in point of fact, that the proposition for a Congress, although it was impossible for Her Majesty's Government to refuse it when once it was made, and accepted by France, really was less likely to lead to a speedy solution of the question than if the mediation of Lord Cowley had been continued. My noble friend says that, supposing all parties to be sincere, it is difficult to account for the state of Europe. I agree with him, for if the treaties of 1815 are to be maintained, and if an agreement has been arrived at by the Powers principally concerned, with regard to the questions which alone cause any ostensible difference of opinion as to the basis on which an amicable settlement may be arrived at, it is difficult to account for the vast armaments and for the enormous preparations which are being made more or less ostentatiously and more or less openly. I must say, however, and it shows the importance of carefully guarding words and expressions coming from persons in high places—that I trace much of the distrust, much of the anxiety, much of the preparation which we have to lament, to the unfortunate words which fell from the lips of the King of Sardinia at the opening of the Piedmontese Legislature. [Hear, hear.] When the King of Sardinia, stepping out of the legitimate course of watching over the prosperity and welfare of his own people, consolidating their liberties and securing to himself and to his countrymen the approval and support of all nations, especially of those which, like England, have at heart the cause of freedom, spoke of the cry of anguish which came forth from Italy, asserted that to that cry Sardinia could not be indifferent, and alluded to the discontent which prevailed throughout Lombardy, and to the threat implied in the Austrian occupation of Piacenza—statements and allusions which could undoubtedly to show that an outbreak in the Lombardo-Venetian provinces, if not actually stimulated, would not be discouraged by Piedmont, but would be looked upon rather as a legitimate expression of national feeling, in which the sympathies and, perhaps, more than the moral aid of Piedmont might be advantageous to the country—it was but natural that, for her own protection, for the maintenance of her own territories, and for the preservation of order in districts which she was told were so dissatisfied, preparations should be made upon a large and extensive scale by Austria. [Hear, hear.] I am bound to say, also, that, as far as language could go, the declarations of Austria, from first to last, have been uniform and constant, that as long as Piedmont confined herself within her own borders, and did not interfere with the Austrian territories, or with those obligations by which Austria was bound, in that case she had no reason to apprehend any attack from Austria, and that the Cabinet of Vienna was willing, and would even regard it as a friendly act, that France and England should enter into a guarantee—a guarantee which we proposed—of Piedmont for a considerable period against all possible risk of Austrian invasion. [Hear.] I join in the observations made by the noble earl opposite as to the injurious character of those treaties and obligations—injurious not only to Italy but Austria herself—into which Austria has entered with many of the Italian States; but, nevertheless, I am compelled to say that, however unwise, however ill-advised, however injurious to the well-considered interests of Austria, those treaties were not more than what she had a legal right to enter into with any independent country. [Hear, hear.] I think they were impolitic; I think they increased the danger of disturbance rather than afforded any protection to either of the parties concerned: I think they would be wisely abandoned by Austria, and I believe that if our mediation had been permitted to go on, they would to a great extent have been abrogated, or some substitute for them found, and in that way one of the great difficulties of the Italian question successfully overcome. [Hear, hear.] Again, with respect to the occupation of the Roman States, that was a point to which by universal consent might very fairly have been left to the deliberations of a Congress, or, subsequent to those deliberations, to the assent and understanding of France and Austria themselves. At all events, the principle being adopted by the Congress, the practical execution of the proposal might have been safely intrusted to the three Powers chiefly concerned—France, Austria and the Pope. I must say, however, that the history of the negotiations relative to the evacuation of the Roman States is somewhat veiled in mystery. It has been said that a demand was made by the Holy See for the immediate withdrawal of the French and Austrian troops. I believe the noble Earl opposite is correct in stating that preparations for removal were actually begun on the part of Austria. Why no further progress has been made in such removal I know not, but at the same time, I think it is right to say that I do not believe the immediate withdrawal of the French and Austrian troops could have been effected without running the risk of consequences which might have proved most lamentable, not only to Rome, but to the whole of Italy. But I think it was most important, the principle of evacuation being once adopted, that the practical execution should follow within a given time—a time sufficient for such reforms and precautions on the part of the Papal Government itself as would have enabled it to do with safety what the interests of the world seemed so imperatively to demand. [Hear.] I shall not detain your Lordships by entering into a consideration of the various measures which we have proposed for the purpose of meeting, first by our own mediation, and next through the meeting of a Congress, a settlement of these difficult and perplexing questions. I think the time has now nearly approached when it must be finally and definitely decided whether the Congress is to meet at all, [illegible] indeed, made one more effort, suggested one more proposition, which I am not at liberty to lay before your lordships—shall say that the period has gone by for trifling, and that, having exhausted all her powers of persuasion, and left no stone unturned to effect a settlement upon principles which have received the approval of her Parliament, she must, however reluctantly, withdraw from interference in affairs in which she can no longer hope her interference would be so useful to the public interests or consistent with her own dignity, and must again reserve to herself, as she has done up to the present moment, absolute and entire freedom to take such steps as she may hereafter think fit. My noble friend has already pointed out the incalculable consequences which must arise, if war does break out, to Italy herself, whatever be the ultimate result, or whoever be in the first instance successful. I think my noble friend underrates the magnitude of the danger, if he supposes that the war will be confined to Italy. It will be a war, in the first place, of the most dangerous description, because a war of principle and passion. It will not be a war between two great nations contending for some definite object, but a war exciting the most violent passions, and once begun in Italy, it will extend far beyond the limits of that country. Other questions will be raised, other interests will be touched, other nations will be called upon to interfere, and the war originating in Italy will certainly at no distant period extend far and wide, wrapping the whole of Europe in one general conflagration. [Hear.] It would not be difficult to trace the steps by which such extension will necessarily ensue; but I shall only say that even for England it would be impossible to look with total indifference to any alteration of the occupation of the Adriatic or of its shores. Our interests in the Mediterranean are such as require the most careful vigilance on our part. [Hear, hear.] It is obvious, moreover, that a very little overstepping of the limits of Italy itself would produce a state of things which under the strongest and highest treaty obligations, would bring the whole of Germany into the field in defence of the Germanic Confederation. [Hear.] Germany brought into the field, what is to become of Belgium, of Switzerland, of the general state of the political relations of Europe? War once begun in Italy can never be confined to Italy, and once spread beyond the limits of Italy it is impossible to foresee who will be drawn into it, how far it may extend, or what may be its result. [Hear, hear.] England is deeply interested in the maintenance of peace. She is prepared to make almost any sacrifice for that object; but, in the interest of peace, she cannot assume a position which would place her in a helpless and defenceless condition, and if war breaks out, whatever be the consequence, our neutrality, as long as it may last, must to a certain extent be an armed neutrality, [Hear,] enabling us to take our part on that side, whatever it may be, which the honor, the interests, and the dignity of the country may indicate as best deserving our support. [Cheers.] Such is the course which I hope the Government will be supported in taking by the unanimous opinion of Parliament and the country; for such, I am certain, is the only sound and national policy which we can pursue. God grant we may be spared the necessity of entering upon so dangerous a path! God grant that in the councils of Europe there may yet prevail greater moderation, greater wisdom, greater temper! God grant that this storm may pass by without bursting forth in the violent and terrific manner which we have now too much reason to anticipate! But I am sure, as I said before, that if the chances of peace depend in great measure upon the unanimous assent of Parliament to the principles so ably and eloquently expressed by my noble friend and the noble earl opposite, they will be materially strengthened, if it be within the knowledge of Europe that England will not be allowed to remain a helpless or feeble spectator of events which may compromise her dignity and honor, but that a serious responsibility, with all its results, will be laid upon the head of the Power, whatever it may be, which, without due provocation and without the most urgent necessity, seeks for its own ambitious purposes to involve Europe in the calamities of a long and bloody war. [Loud cheers.]

The Definitive Concessions of Sardinia.

The Piedmontese *Gazette*, of April 18, publishes the answer of the Sardinian Government to the London Cabinet, with reference to the request of the latter that Sardinia should consent to the principle of a general and simultaneous disarmament before the assembling of the Congress. This answer is as follows:

"If Sardinia had been admitted to the Congress on the same footing as the other great Powers she would, like France, have accepted the principle of a general disarmament, in the hope that her assent *would not produce consequences detrimental to Italy.* Her exclusion from the Congress does not permit her to make any such engagement, and still less the engagement which England requires. However, to conciliate the efforts of England in behalf of the safety of Piedmont, and in order to maintain tranquillity in Italy, Sardinia is willing, if Austria will cease sending fresh troops into Lombardy, to undertake:

1. Not to place her reserve under arms, as had been resolved on since the Austrian reserves had been called in.

2. Not to mobilize her army, which is not on a war footing.

3. Not to move her troops from the purely de-

Continued on Eighth Page.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM THE ISTHMUS.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT.

RIOTS AT PANAMA.

American Sailors for the Protection of American Citizens.

Later and Interesting from South America.

THE STEAMSHIP WASHINGTON MISSING.

The steamship *Northern Light*, Captain Thomas, with six hundred and twenty-five passengers from California, arrived at this port on Saturday.

The *Northern Light* left Aspinwall on the 21st ultimo, and encountered strong northerly gales the whole passage. This derived furnishes four days later intelligence from the Isthmus, and a fortnight later from the South Pacific.

On the evening of the 17th, during the procession on Palm Sunday, at Panama, a riot occurred between the natives who reside within the city and the blacks who live without the walls, in which two or three were wounded. The military were called out, and were under arms all night. The United States Consul signalized the men-of-war in the harbor, and Commodore Lee sent several small armed boats, with 200 men, to protect the American residents, but their services were not required, and they returned on board at daylight.

The United States sloop-of-war *Vandalia* arrived at Panama on the morning of the 17th.

The *Saranac*, *Jamestown*, and *Relief*, were at Aspinwall on the 21st. The *Saranac* was to sail for San Juan del Norte on the 22d.

The steamship *Washington*, from New-York for San Francisco, had not arrived at Valparaiso to the 1st of April, and fears were entertained for her safety.

NEW-GRANADA.

Serious Riot in Panama—The Troops Defeated by the Populace—The Government in Panic—The Commander of the Troops Killed—Eight Hundred U. S. Marines and Sailors on Shore—Order Restored.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Wednesday, April 20, 1859.

On Sunday evening last a riot occurred in Panama, which fortunately was suppressed with the loss of only two persons killed on the spot, but which at one time promised to be serious in the extreme.

Its origin was this: On the afternoon of Palm Sunday a boat came on shore, having on board three young men who had been sailing in the Bay, PEDRO DE OBARRIO Y PEREZ, JUAN VALLESILLO and a Señor ROSA. As the persons landed on the beach, a negro who had an old quarrel with VALLESILLO stepped up to him, and proposed to settle matters by a fight, as it is a custom to settle all quarrels in the season of Lent. VALLESILLO answered that he would not fight with him because he was a negro. The negro then pitched into his antagonist, when a general *melée* with fists, stones, sticks, &c., took place, in which ROSA and a young man named CARABAJOLA were seriously wounded with stones, and another named GOMEZ was wounded in the thigh by a pistol-shot. The white party getting the worst of the encounter, fled, but VALLESILLO and OBARRIO soon returned with arms, and the fight was again renewed, but again ended in a retreat of the whites, followed by a shower of stones. This latter affair took place in the vicinity of the Church of San Felipe, in which religious ceremonies were being performed. The people in the churches and the procession in the streets fled to their houses, when things took a serious turn.

At dark the negroes moved outside of the city walls, threatening vengeance against the parties with whom they had come in conflict. Fearing further trouble, Governor OBARRIA ordered thirty soldiers to patrol the streets outside the Western Gate; but at 6½ o'clock, the soldiers were met at the rovellin by the populace, who, with arms, disputed their further progress. Thereupon the Governor doubled his force, and then the Intendente committed the grave error which many good men before him have committed, of ordering the troops to fire blank cartridges at the mob. The populace returned the fire with ball, killing the chief of the troops, Captain NAVARRO, and one of his men. A large musket ball entered the Captain's head through the gold band on his cap, and came out through the top of his skull, making a most horrible wound. The troops thereupon retreated, but made a stand on the city side of the walls from the parapets of which they kept up a fire all night, which was occasionally returned. But, so far as is known, but few, not more than half a dozen, o the outside party were wounded, and none killed. It is calculated that from 500 to 600 shots were fired before daylight, when both parties retired.

Early in the commencement of the row, three rockets were sent up by the United States Consul the signal agreed upon for the United States forces in the Bay to come in their boats towards the shore. In an almost incredibly short space of time, twenty to twenty-five launches, filled with 800 men, were lying as close to the beach as the water would permit; but their services not being needed, they returned to their boats at daylight. In order, however, that they might be more handy, the main body of the force was ordered to occupy the *St. Mary's*, which lies closer than either of the other three ships, the *Merrimac*, the *Vandalia* and the *Saranac*.

On the afternoon of Monday a meeting of the principal citizens and foreigners was convoked at the Government House, by Gov. OBARRIA, to consult as to the proper measures to prevent future disturbances, but the meeting ended in nothing. Many of the most excited and thick-headed of the persons present made some stupid propositions that the negroes who were at the head of the disturbance should be arrested which, of course, it was the duty of the authorities to do anyhow; while one other man proposed that they should be banished. Señor RAMON VALLARINO, above-named, said: "I am an old man, and the blood courses slowly through my veins; I have but a few ounces of the vital fluid left, but what little I have, I am willing to shed for my country"—at which there was immense enthusiasm; whereupon, Señor GOITIA moved that money be subscribed among the citizens to raise and arm a force to keep the peace—and another gentleman moved that those present at the meeting should sign a paper pledging themselves to take up arms, if necessary, for the preservation of public order. Of course, both of these propositions were negatived unanimously.

It was then proposed that the Governor should revoke the order for the meeting of the Assembly; those opposed to the party in power offering as a reason for the revocation that there was always great excitement and danger in Panama when the Assembly was in session.

Señores MARCANO, ARGOSTEGUI, GOITIA and INCHAUSTI, who made the only sensible remarks at the meeting, thought if there was reason for calling together the Assembly before the riot, there was much more reason to do it now, since the fact that the Governor was obliged to call upon unofficial citizens in this public manner for advice showed that he needed aid in the discharge of his delicate duties, and his own council would seem to be the persons best calculated to give it. As to illegal propositions of banishing men, etc., he believed we had a constitution, laws, judges, and a governor, which were adequate to meet the crisis, and we had better try them rather than resort to despotic and illegal proceedings. An attempt was made to hiss down Señor ARGOSTEGUI by the characteristic portion of the persons present, but without effect. The vote, however, resulted in favor of revoking the call made a month since for the meeting of the Assembly—but it is presumed Gov. OBARRIA has too much sense to be guided by the voice of a few panic-stricken and designing individuals.

After a vote of approval to the Governor, for the measures he took to quell the riot, the meeting dispersed.

Yesterday, many of the young men of Panama, who must have had particular business at home during the heat of the battle, volunteered their services to go to death and glory, which is a tolerably good indication that the trouble is about ended. Some eight or ten of the negroes have been arrested, and are now in prison. Of course, none of the whites have been troubled in this way.

Many persons are trying to make it appear that this riot grew out of the antagonism between the whites and blacks, as classes. But this is not true. No such feeling exists. The negroes would behave well enough if not provoked. The fact is, there is a personal quarrel between a very few white and particoloured persons, denominated *feebles*, in Panama, and a few negroes both outside and inside the walls, growing perhaps out of the fact that these negroes assisted at the last election the party to which these feebles had attached themselves. And as far as I can speak the latter, in a fight, have always been the aggressors.

I believe, also, that it is quite a common thing for the constabulary to take much cognizance of an outrage committed by these young men upon a negro, while the negro is pretty sure to get punished if he is found in the wrong against them.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

The Outbreak at Panama—Suppression of General Lamar's Insurrection in the Molino Grant—The Mouth of the Gran Nicoya River—Row at Aspinwall.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ASPINWALL, Thursday, April 21, 1859.

The long-smothered revolution broke out at Panama on Palm Sunday, when eight or ten men were shot and two wounded mortally. The plot was to assassinate the Governor, Commodore, and bring the party which was opposed to foreigners into power, by the assistance of the "Invincibles," Uncle SAM's men-of-war's men were ready to land and protect the lives and property of the foreign population, preventing the possibility of a repetition of the massacre of the 15th of April, 1856.

From Central America we hear that General LAMAR, having left Nicaragua, is now in San José, Costa Rica, urging upon the "Greasers" the necessity of the immediate ratification of the treaty. As it appears, he is not on such bad terms with the Greasers as we at first imagined. Before he left Nicaragua he donated the whole of his valuable library to them. He no doubt believed they wanted enlightenment. Mr. RAN SERRANO, who expected to find him at Leon, will have a wild goose chase for him. In order to deliver the important dispatches he has in charge, are he assumes the position of United States Consul at San Juan del Sur.

The Governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica have declared the Transit de Nicaragua open and free, and have declared a general amnesty to all their enemies and old offenders.

Monsieur BELLY has obtained a complete triumph with the Government, obtaining all that he has asked for. They met at San Carlos, on the 29th, in order to lay the corner stone of the Interoceanic Canal. The two Presidents were present—MARIANO and MORA. They were prevented from arriving on the first, as originally announced, on account of the election. MORA has been reflected for two years.

The White property, boats, &c., is still in the hands of the Nicaraguan officials, the seizure of which is said to have annoyed Monsieur BELLY much—so that he could not have instigated the high-handed act, as reported.

The old channel at Greytown is being rapidly reopened, and the new one again filling up. Old JOE SCOTT is in great distress about a certain tank, worth $2,000, belonging to GARNISON & MONDAN, and which JOE, by his protégé, intends that Capt. KENNEDY or Uncle SAM must pay for. It appears they were filling their casks on board of the *Jamestown*, and through some carelessness, they suffered it to sink beyond the reach of assistance. It is entirely buried in the quicksand.

They have just laid the corner-stone for a new African Church at Greytown. Brother SAYRE presided at the ceremony, and the British Consul, Mr. GAGNE, honored the party with his presence.

The *Uncle Sam* arrived at Panama on the evening of the 19th; the *Northern Light* at Aspinwall on the morning of the 21st.

There was quite a disturbance to-day with the passengers and police. It appears there are a number of deserters in the town from the *Roanoke* and *Jamestown*, now in harbor. One of the passengers went to a washerwoman at the outskirts of the town, and while there was mistaken by the black police for a delinquent sailor. The police drew their swords, the passenger drew his knife and retreated, and got safe out of their hands, after receiving several cuts upon the right hand. The passengers then assembled in a body, and drove the police back to their guard-house. The Consul has the matter now in hand.

From Nicaragua.

THE AMERICAN CONSUL AT SAN JUAN—THE NICARAGUAN AUTHORITIES DESIROUS TO SURRENDER THE AMERICAN STEAMERS—MARITIME ITEMS—MOVEMENTS OF THE AMERICAN SQUADRON.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ASPINWALL, Thursday, April 21, 1859.

The English mail steamer arrived here on the 19th inst. from San Juan del Norte, but there is no news of special interest from Nicaragua. There had been an "indignation meeting" denouncing the appointment of Mr. BELL, the newly appointed U. S. Commercial Agent—"the filibuster," as he is called by the "free citizens" of the "free City of San Juan del Norte." This may lead to further trouble.

Mr. BELL, the Company's Agent of the Nicaragua route, came down in the English steamer on his return to the United States. He informed me that the Nicaraguan authorities were most anxious to deliver up the steamers recently seized by them, but Mr. BELL declined to receive them.

I notice the following paragraph going the rounds of the newspapers:

"The American schooner *Queen* cleared at San Juan del Norte on the 15th of February. While running up for the harbor the British man-of-war *Cesar* fired a blank shot at her, and having brought her to, boarded and searched her for filibusters."

The *Jamestown*, Captain KENNEDY, was at San Juan del Norte at the period named for *this* outrage; but I learn from an undoubted source that he says the statement is *without foundation of fact*. An English schooner was hove to by the firing of a blank cartridge from the *Cesar*, and was boarded by a boat from the *C*. The British vessels of war are very careful *not* to board *American* vessels since the MOLESWORTH-OUSLEY correspondence.

A new break has occurred in the Spit of Punta Arenas, about half-way between the spot where the Transit House formerly stood and the Point, the water about four feet in depth.

The store-ship *Relief*, Commander PERRY, will sail to-morrow for New-York *via* Key West. I learn that she takes home ten sick men from the Home and thirty from the Pacific Squadron. A man named JAMES MOONEY, belonging to the *Roanoke*, is also to go home in the *Relief*, under sentence of a court-martial, for drawing a knife upon Lieutenant KENNON, and mutinous conduct whilst on shore.

At the moment of closing, (5 P. M.,) I learn that the flag-ship *Roanoke* will leave early to-morrow morning for San Juan del Norte, to return about the 29th. The *Jamestown* will be here during her absence.

A Court of Inquiry is in session on board the *St. Mary's* for the trial of Captain THOMPSON, upon charges and specifications preferred by the officers of the *St. Mary's*. It is rumored that the charges are very grave, and will result in Captain T. being relieved of his command, (the *St. Mary's*,) and sent to the United States.

The *Vandalia*, from the coast of Central America, arrived at Panama on Sunday morning, the 17th inst.

First Assistant Engineer GEORGE R. JOHNSON arrived on the *Northern Light*, and reported for duty on board the *Roanoke*.

THE INDIGNATION MEETING AT SAN JUAN—ASPINWALL ITEMS—MONSIEUR BELLY BUILDS A CITY—THE FIRST WORK ON THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

From Another Correspondent.

ASPINWALL, Thursday, April 21, 1859.

The news from San Juan del Sur up to the 19th is unimportant. The *St. Louis* is there; also the British warsteamer *Basilisk* and a steam-tender.

An indignation meeting has been held by the people of San Juan against the late appointment of T. S. BELL to the office of United States Commercial Agent, on account of his having been engaged in the attack by Col. KENNON that town a year since. Mr. BELL is a nephew of Senator BELL, of Texas, and of Wm. SLATER, Esq., Representative in Congress from Virginia.

J. HOWARD BELL, Agent of the White Company in Nicaragua, came to San Juan in the British steamer, and goes to New-York in the *Northern Light*.

The *Uncle Sam* will probably sail from Panama to-night, with 750 passengers, for San Francisco. She was libeled to-day for an old debt of $1,100, created in Panama in 1856, which she will have to pay before she can sail.

Capt. EZRA C. NYE, late of the Collins steamer, arrived to-day from Valparaiso, and goes to New-York to-day. He has sold his steamer, the *Independence*, to the Chilian Government at a handsome profit on her cost.

Mons. BELLY is laying out a city at San Carlos, to be composed of two streets. He has commenced building houses on it. P. W. R.

Gen. Lamar Presents his Library to the Nicaraguan Government—The Letter of Acceptance.

The following correspondence passed between General LAMAR, the American Minister in Nicaragua and the presiding officers of the two chambers, in reference to the tender by the former of his library as a foundation to the proposed national collection:

GEN. LAMAR TO THE NICARAGUAN CONGRESS.

MANAGUA, March 21, 1859.

To the Honorable Senate and Chamber of Representatives of the Republic of Nicaragua:

Observing that there is a proposition before Congress providing for the establishment of a public library, I beg permission to place at the disposition of your honorable body a trifling collection of select books, numbering two hundred volumes, comprehending ancient and modern literature, as well as works upon the arts, sciences, government, and international law.

If Congress will condescend to accept them, will it have the goodness to designate a person to receive the books.

I have the honor to be, your most respectful servant,

MIRABEAU B. LAMAR.

THE SPEAKERS TO GEN. LAMAR.

To the Hon. Mirabeau B. Lamar, Minister Plenipotentiary, &c.

SIR: We have sought to the knowledge of Congress the polite communication of your Excellency, in which you offer the distinguished library of which you are owner the Republic, by presenting it with a collection of select books for public instruction.

This exalted body has bidden us to express to your Excellency, in accepting this donation, the especial gratitude which animates it for the generosity which, among other traits, commends the elevated character of your Excellency, and to acquaint you that, at the proper time, Don ANSELMO RIVAS is authorized to receive the books.

In tendering our respectful felicitations to your Excellency, and cordially saluting you, we remain your most obsequious and obedient servants,

MIGUEL GARDENAS.
ANTONIO FALLA.

Decree of the Government of Nicaragua Annulling the Stebbins Grant, and Opening the Transit.

The Senate and Chamber of the Republic of Nicaragua

DECREE.

ARTICLE 1. The Stebbins Company, having failed to comply with its engagements, Nicaragua declares the contract executed with the said Company, on the 19th of June, 1857, and the modifications embodied in the Convention of October 20, of the same year, to be null, void, and of no force or effect.

ART. 2. The Government is authorized, whenever it shall deem proper, to declare the Transit free upon the following basis:

1. Equality for all nations, without restriction or privilege in favor of any one.

2. The establishment of a free port at each extremity of the several routes of communication.

3. The imposition of a moderate toll, without discrimination in respect to persons, classes, merchandise or property of any description.

4. The prohibition of the landing and passage of troops, arms and munitions of war, unless in pursuance of treaties celebrated with the Republic.

ART. 5. To render practicable the route of communication from sea to sea, the Government is empowered to make specific contracts which shall not affect the freedom of the transit.

ART. 4. The declaration of free transit shall not in any way affect the execution or contracts *in* the opening of the Maritime Interoceanic Canal.

Given in the Hall of the Chamber of Deputies, Managua, March 23, 1859.

PABLO CHAMORRO, D. P.

ANTONIO FALLA, D. S.
J. NUÑEZ, D. S.

In the Hall of the Chamber of the Senate, March 29, 1859.

FERNANDO CHAMORRO, S. P.
MANUEL RUEDA, S. S.
JOSE M. CARDENAS, S. S.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Revolution at Guayaquil—Progress of the Revolution in Chili—Loss of a British Propeller—Affairs in Bolivia and Peru.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Thursday, April 21, 1859.

The British steamship *Callao* arrived at Panama this morning, with dates from Valparaiso to the 1st April, and Callao and Lima to the 13th. The steamer did not touch at Guayaquil, so our dates from that place are only to the 5th inst.

ECUADOR.

A revolution broke out at Guayaquil on the night of the 5th inst. It appears that while President ROBLES was on a visit to the house of Gen. URBINA, Col. DUEÑAS and others made a friendly call on ROBLES, and was received with great urbanity. But Gen. FRANCO, who got wind of DUEÑAS's intended treachery entered the room and shot DUEÑAS through the head who fell dead. At this, a portion of the Government troops in the quarters, revolted under Gen. MALDONADO, and a fire was kept up all night. When the steamer left, on the morning of the 5th, at 5½ o'clock A. M., the result was not known, but it was expected ROBLES' Government would be overthrown, as it is said the movement is encouraged by the Peruvian blockading squadron.

CHILI.

Political affairs in Chili have not changed much since previous dates. All the South is in the hands of the Government, and the North is held by the Revolutionists.

SILVA CHAVES, Commander-in-Chief of the Government forces in Coquimbo, has been sent to Santiago, where he will be tried by Court-martial on account of his defeat on the 14th March. Gen. VENAUSES, with 3,500 men, has been sent to take command of the North. The general feeling is that the revolutionists will be easily overcome with the troops the Government has now in Coquimbo and on the way. GALLO, the revolutionary leader of Copiapo, is at present at Serena, with 2,000 men. He has been once at Coquimbo with 300 men, and attempted to fire on the Government steamer *Esmeralda*, but retired without effecting anything.

G. W. RUCKMAN, United States Secretary of Legation to Chili, has been appointed Chargéd'Affaires Agent at Valparaiso, in place of Mr. TREVITT, whose resignation was received.

Capt. ROBERT SAYRE, the Representative from Georgia to Texas, Texas and Europe, sailed in a Government vessel to the Straits of Magellan, if is said re volted at sea and forced the Captain to go to Callao.

A few detached revolutionary movements in the South resulted from the defeat of the Government at Serena, but the Government papers say they have been or will be easily suppressed.

Business is extremely dull in Chili. The public mind is so uneasy that no one cares to invest money. Flour is held at $6 to $6 62 per 200 pounds. Carolina Rice, $6 in hand. Coffee, $20 per quintal. Nitrate, 18½ to 19½ reals per quintal.

The *Prince of Wales*, running between Valparaiso and Chiloe, after leaving the Island on the morning of the 17th March, an hour out, ran on a rock, while going at ten knots, and sank immediately, her passengers and crew having had barely time to get into their boats. The *Prince of Wales* was a new propeller, of 700 tons, belonging to the British Navigation Company. She sank in 130 fathoms water. The rock is not known by the pilots.

BOLIVIA.

LINARES seems to have stifled all the revolutionary movements against his Government. He has abolished the export duty on metals.

The mines of Potosi are yielding plentifully.

PERU.

From Peru there is nothing new. Congress was still discussing the question of a war with Ecuador, but the feeling for and against war was much divided. The bad currency of the country was principally engrossing the public attention.

In the month of March only 9,540 tons of guano had been exported from the Chinchas.

Exchange on England, 38¾d., nominal.

In Arequipa, ECASSOURI lately attempted to get possession of the quarters, but did not succeed. It is customary for the troops there to go to bathe at certain times of day in the river, and the plan was to seize the arms and munitions of war while the troops were at the river, without their arms. But one of the conspirators "blew" on his comrades, and the result was that fourteen of them were arrested.

ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

Gen. URQUIZA still talks of forcing Buenos Ayres into the Confederacy, and says that Brazil and the Banda Oriental will assist him. P. W. R.

LATER FROM VALPARAISO.

The Affair at Coquimbo—The Finances of the Insurgents in a Bad Way—The Case of Consul Trevitt—Yankees Speculating in Claims for Damages—General Drift of Affairs—The Documents in the Consular Dispute.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VALPARAISO, Monday, March 28, 1859.

At the very moment of last mail's departure, we received news of the reverse sustained by the Government forces at Coquimbo. The engagement took place on the 14th, at 6 A. M. The accounts of both parties allow that the Government forces at first had the advantage. However, in the end they were defeated, and fell back on the town. The "hostile attitude" of the town induced them to retire to the port and take to their ships at midnight. The Government cavalry are said to have taken the road for the capital. As yet we do not hear of their arrival at any place in particular. There is no cloaking the truth that the insurgents hall given them a severe defeat According to their bulletin, the Government forces were 1,100 strong, of whom 80 were killed, more than 100 wounded, and 400 dispersed or taken prisoners.

The report of this affair caused extreme apprehension. The insurgents, flushed with victory—having captured the field pieces and ammunition and a good supply of small arms—were known to be only about eight days' march from the capital. It was feared they would at once push on. Their artillery was under command of an Austrian. The aim was deadly. Some of the Government officers describe it as having been as *usforme*. Hence the apprehension felt was not without reason. I should not tell the truth if I gave the impression that it has completely abated. However, as fourteen days have elapsed and no tidings have come of marching south, we are more at ease.

The Government is gathering troops as fast as they can be spared from the various towns of the Republic. This must be done with caution, lest new outbreaks occur, as they would at once in this city and in the capital were the garrisons removed.

The head-quarters of the army are at Curimon, sixty miles north of Santiago, where it is said four or five thousand (two or three thousand more likely) men will be mustered in a few weeks, to protect the capital, or march south against the rebels. But before proceeding further, I will look three hundred soldiers from on board our men-of-war service. As these which go to the to attack Coquimbo, and as some of the other ports are remote from the sea, at the moment these men were mustered out expedition was about to Quiteno, to land and march on Copiapo, which point is supposed to be left unprotected by the rebels, the bulk of their army having come up to Coquimbo.

The last intelligence from the insurgents is, that they are not at war among themselves; funds are low, if not exhausted; the impromptu soldiers are growing restive through empty pockets and idle day. A few days ended, GALLO published some of his men for robbery, by shooting them through the back. But it is thought he has conjured up the elements of a storm, which he may not have power to control. It would not be surprising if dissension, under such circumstances, should enter among his followers. Already the people of Coquimbo, after having received them with rapture, even casting bouquets into the streets as the victors rode in, are said to be tired of their company; and to have expressed regret that the Government troops had withdrawn.

This morning the American propeller *Pelgrosian* arrived from the South, bringing soldiers.

There is now as great probability as there has been at almost any period that the Government will carry the day. It is a question only of time; but I doubt if the affair be over before the end of May. There are six thousand men under arms in behalf of the Administration, as troops of the line; besides whom, the loyal military and *guardias nacionales* are full four thousand more. Hence, while thinking the Government ought to triumph, I have hope they will, and one may desire it, if for no other reason, on this ground, that the opposition, if they come into power by any fortunity, will not be able to govern the nation. As soon as the object of their hostility should fall, their bond of union would be gone, and, instead of harmony, they would fall out with one another.

Last night news was received from Chiloe that the British mail steamer *Prince of Wales* had been lost on the 18th inst., at 7 A. M. She had just left Ancud, Chiloe, for Port Montt, when she struck on a sunken rock, said to be laid down on no chart, and in 15 minutes not a vestige of her was to be seen. Four boats were lowered, in which the officers, passengers, and crew made their escape. No lives were lost, but hardly anything beside life was saved. She sank in 27 fathoms. Captain JOHNSON, of the *Bolivia*, commanded the *Prince of Wales*, this being his first trip in her. He is a remarkably careful and attentive officer, and the general opinion is, that he is in no way at fault. The boat had been on the coast only about seven months.

The British line-of-battle ship *Ganges*, flag-ship of Admiral BAYNES, is now here. No American ships of war are here. The steamer *Washington* has not arrived.

The Chilian Government having cancelled the *exequatur* of WILLIAM TREVITT, Esq., the United States Consul, a Vice-Consul has been appointed by the Minister Plenipotentiary, the Hon. JOHN BIGLER. How much the interests or views of his countrymen here resident have been considered in this business may be judged of from the fact that the appointee is the Secretary of Legation; a man just arrived in the country, and knowing neither its people nor their language. However, let not Americans at home suppose that the interests of commerce or of commercial men are regarded in these appointments, even when made from headquarters in Washington. They are spoils for the victors; and he who has wrought hardest and talked loudest in the elections is *ipso facto* not only the favored, but the fittest man. A gentleman who has been a resident in this place for the last thirteen years, says there have been no less than seven Consuls here during that period, without counting three interregnums of Vice-Consuls.

The name of the Vice-Consul just appointed is RICHMAN, lately from California, originally from Albany.

It is rumored that the Minister of Foreign Affairs has recently received a rather peremptory note from the American Minister, Mr. BIGLER, in which he sums up the claims against this Government—great and small—among others, some growing out of the late revolt; and intimates that he shall speak more decidedly. The moment selected for this is certainly ill-chosen. The Government of Chili is engaged in a struggle for life and death with the elements of internal hostility, when, all at once, the American eagle appears, opening his beak and sharpening his talons. A friend says to me—an American, too—that it sounds to him like a bullying creditor going into the sick room of a fever patient just at the time of the crisis, and seeking to extort payment of claims (some of which are questionable enough,) by a threat of pummelling the patient.

As a sample of claims, for indemnity, take this: A man named Jones was shot by the soldiers in the attempt to escape [illegible] he was an American citizen; that his house was robbed, and a th[illegible] for the first, Jones was a Canadian; who had invented that he was no Yankee. For the sake, everybody laughs at it as superlatively ridiculous. He was a bankrupt, and probably had not a thousand dimes in the world. I cannot say if this claim was pressed in the note above mentioned; but that it was brought forward by the Minister, in conversation with the Chilian Secretary of State, I learned from a most reliable source. Who originated the claim is a question but if any Americans are allowed thus to attempt to peculate in the calamities of other nations, dishonor will attach to us all.

This brings to notice the late action of Americans, residing here, in relation to the policy of the Consul of the United States. Some of the ringleaders in the mob of February 28, after running about the streets with revolvers and rifles, firing in every direction, and after having deliberately set fire to the Governor's residence, to burn it and how much more of the city no man can say, took refuge in the house of our Consul. Had he, on finding them there, escaping for life, told them he had no power officially to protect them, but that he could not turn them out, it would have been an act of humanity for which no one would have censured him. But they came to his house armed, it is said; and we have his own testimony that they were in arms while there, since he warned the police officer, four days later, not to enter because they were determined to make an armed resistance. It was, therefore, not as refugees fleeing for life, but as rebels in arms against the laws of the land, that he harbored them; and protested against their capture by the armed force sent to his premises. His fellow-citizens regard this as compromising their neutrality, and have drawn up a memorial to that effect.

All business is at a stand-still. The American, whaling bark *Agnes Maria*, advertises for $15,000 on bottomry, in order to make repairs so as to go on her cruise. Probably she will be condemned and sold. There is little chance of raising that sum.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Government troops defeated at Coquimbo, was Lieut. Col. SILVA CHAVES. He has asked for a Court-martial, imploring meanwhile a suspension of public opinion. A number of his fellow-officers, engaged with him in that affair, have published a statement in his favor, attesting at least his bravery on the occasion. But a screw must have been loose somewhere.

A letter has been copied into the papers here, dated Callao, signed by W. S. HAUZ, "whose author must be a Yankee," in which, speaking of the disturbed state of South America, he says: "None of these nations has been born to be a Republic, at least without we teach them to appreciate the benefits of peace and to govern themselves. Their tendencies to anarchy encourage me in the hope that there will be a change of language some day in South America; meantime let them go on weakening themselves."

MARCH 31.—To-morrow our steamer sails for Panama. No word of the *Washington* yet. Captain NYE goes to-morrow. He has been ill, but is better now.

The news from the South is that some insurgents are still making head; but without probability of success. They are hand in glove with the Indians. Fifteen hundred men are after them. Last night two steamers left for the North with troops—but their exact destination is secret.

The General of the Order of St. Augustine left us recently, bearing away, the papers say, the "trifle of $4,000, to be employed in saying masses for the souls of pious women in Santiago," when he shall reach his home in Europe.

Thinking the following translations and copies of papers relative to the arrests made in the house of the U. S. Consul will interest your readers, I place them at your disposal, beginning with the

ORDER OF THE INTENDENTE.

VALPARAISO, March 4, 1859.

The major of the police brigade will place the accompanying note in the hands of the U. S. Consul, and if, in view of it, he should state that he will not deliver up Mr. B. RUSSO, and the remaining persons concealed in the premises of said Consul, will proceed to arrest the offenders, observing all due circumspection and respect towards the person of the Consul.

The major now commissioned will abstain from any examination of the papers or archives of the consulate, and, associated with a notary, will render a report, both signing it, in which all that occurs is to be detailed.

It is enjoined, further, on the officer that, in case the Consul should resist the searching of his premises, he is to attempt overcoming such resistance prudently, not employing the armed force save in the extreme case of the Consul's resorting to it to sustain his resistance.

The report is to be rendered at foot of this decree.

(Signed) NOVOA.

SORZAN'S REPORT.

"In the city and port of Valparaiso, March 4, 1859, in pursuance with the order preceding, the Major of Police Brigade, accompanied by the notary undersigned, went to the Consul's house at 1132 A. M., and, being present in the Consul's hand the Intendente's note, making known the duty he was entrusted to fulfill. The Consul replied *Señores* notwithstanding to comply with the order of the Intendente, that he should receive an answer from the Minister of his nation to a dispatch consulting him on the subject, the which he should shortly reply to the Excellency's Major. The Major, with all the moderation in his power, insisted that it seemed to him prudent that the Consul should represent to the refugees in his house the object of his coming there, in order that they might give themselves up voluntarily. This suggestion the Consul accepted with seeming readiness, and went at once to confer with them, but after a considerable time spent, returned, saying they refused to give themselves up. Repeatedly did the Major urge this, requesting the Consul to speak with them again, to induce them to surrender, rather than convert the house into a scene of bloodshed. Appreciating the consideration that he was obliged to, the Consul said he would go, but his answers were, continually, that they did not consent, and rather were determined to resist with force. At this juncture Mr. PRENTZ, of the N. A. steamship anchored in the bay, came into the premises. He also spoke to the refugees to the effect that they had better surrender. This he did several times, but always with the same unsuccessful result. Afterwards, RIVAS DE NIMA came out from his hiding place, saying, 'I have been concealed in this house from the 6th day before the revolution, because I know the authorities were in pursuit of me, to imprison me. I took no part in the movement, nothing no consulting, nor of any kind whatever against the Government.' Up to the moment no soldier had entered the Consul's house, only the officers in command. The troops halted at the street door, where the Consul was on our arrival."

(I omit to translate a false alarm of the soldiers that some one was counting them from a window above, and that they saw guns there, which were only "some swords belonging to the Consul.")

ROSA B. RUSSO now came forward and gave himself up freely. The soldiers then examined the house to find the rest, accompanied by their officers, Mr. PRENTZ, knowing, no doubt, that they were hidden above the ceiling of the kitchen, led three or four of the officers thither, when MARIN and TOMAS were taken. Sergeant CHUMANA found D. RUSSO somewhere else concealed.

At 2½ P. M., and when already some of the culprits and tools in captivity, the Consul stated that he considered this a violation on the part of the authorities; extended a protest before witnesses, of which the Secretary gave us a copy in Spanish, requesting that it might be added to this record, as was done, adding that he vacated the house in order that we might carry out the order of the Intendente; although his secretary, clerk and Mr. PRENTZ remained, as well as the servants. In presence of the three former, the search was made, with scrupulous regard to the civilities contained in his Excellency's order. We suppose it may be in place to add, that when when the Consul informed us they were unwilling to surrender, but rather were preparing to resist, he was again and again asked how many they were, but it was not possible to obtain information on that point from him. He answered that he did not know, and finally, just before leaving, there were three or four, or six or seven.

Two revolvers were found in their hiding places, no doubt belonging to the culprits, since the people of the house said they were not theirs, and they knew not whose they were.

The Mayor in Commission signs this document in attestation of its correctness.

(Signed) J. T. ACEBEDO.

Before me, as I certify. CONSTANTE IBARRA.

THE CONSUL'S PROTEST.

HOUSE OF CONSUL OF UNITED STATES,
VALPARAISO, March 4, 1859.

I, the undersigned, Consul of the United States for the port of Valparaiso and its dependencies, do by this formally protest, in presence of the subscribing witnesses, against the entrance of armed forces into my dwelling, coming by order of the Intendente of Valparaiso, but as it is useless to resist the force brought to sustain said order, I obey it, and leave my house in the hands of the force under command of Mr. J. T. ACEBEDO.

(Signed) WILLIAM TREVITT,
Consul of the United States.

CHARLES S. RAND,
CHARLES LORING, } Witnesses.
P. W. WEDEWARD, United States Consul for Coquimbo.

DECLARATION OF AMERICAN RESIDENTS.

The undersigned, citizens of the United States of America, and others, having American interests in charge, deem it incumbent on them, in view of recent events, to state that, in their opinion, foreigners residing in this country are bound to abstain from countenancing any attempt to control the measures of the Government by force of arms.

Particularly do we regard the official representatives of foreign Governments as being under a special obligation, imposed alike by prudence and by the claims of international comity, to avoid all acts which may even seem to favor such violent attempts against the constituted authorities.

In our own country such imprudence would not be tolerated; and here it cannot fail to awaken prejudices to the detriment of our national character, when the representatives of our nation commit so grave an error. Hence our regret that recent occurrences, with which we have no sympathy and for which we can express no approval, have compromised the American name, and are calculated to bring upon us the censure of all parties at a critical period like the present.

[illegible] by Consul Trevitt, Rue, Jr., Consul Valparaiso, Chas. Loring, Jr., Consul Valparaiso, Chas. Rand, Jr., Consul Valparaiso, Chas. Rand, Jr., Consul Valparaiso, Chas. Rand

DRY GOODS.

SPRING TRADE NOTICE. IMPORTANT TO EVERY DRY-GOODS MERCHANT IN THE UNION.

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO. Are now receiving their Spring Importations, and are exhibiting at their SALESROOMS, NOS. 30 AND 32 CHAMBERS-ST., N. Y., the most extensive, elegant, varied and complete stock of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS ever before offered for sale by them, and presenting inducements and advantages to the entire community, [illegible] from all parts, such as are to be met with in very few places. Their extensive stores on Chambers-st., which they occupy entire, enable them to appropriate to each class of goods a separate department, and to have, in fact, so many distinct stocks in their Warerooms, each of which [illegible]. Without specifying the articles [illegible], they would name the departments, viz.:

DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
WHITE GOODS AND LINENS,
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
FLANNELS,
SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
PARASOLS,
DOMESTICS AND PRINTS.

In their Domestic and Print Departments they call particular attention, embracing all the leading makes and [illegible], which will be sold at the very lowest rates. They [illegible] the entire production of the

WARREN PRINTS.

A print which has done more good to the retailer through the country, [illegible], than perhaps any other [illegible] print. Their Merrimack, Cocheco, [illegible], Dunnell, and PACIFIC AMARANTH PRINTS, [illegible] of the very best selections.

CLINTON, GLASGOW, LANCASTER, and SCOTCH GINGHAMS, in every variety.

Their **DOMESTICS** embrace the following brands:

Wamsutta, Hill Manufacturing Company, Bates' Mills, New-York Mills, Merrimack, Lonsdale, Ashwright, Pocasset, [illegible], Palmetto, Pepperell, White Rock, Hebron, Cabot, [illegible], Lawrence, Atlantic.

All the well-known makes of TICKS, STRIPES, and DENIMS, such as York, Hamilton, Pemberton, &c.

Extending credit on liberal terms, they invite notice to their House—Street and number as above.

GORGEOUS CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c., &c. IMPORTED FROM THE MOST CELEBRATED FACTORIES, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

NOTE THE EXTRAORDINARY REDUCED PRICES:
English Velvets, $1 12 to $1 50.
Real English Brussels, 75c. to $1 25.
Imperial 3-plys, 80c. to $1 12½.
Extra Super Ingrains, 75c.
Good Wool Ingrains, 31¼c. to 50c.
Oil Cloths, 31c. to 75c. per yard.
Crossley's Superb Medallion Carpets,
Druggets, Mattings, Rugs, Mats, Window Shades, Table and Piano Covers, &c., &c., &c.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

GREAT CLEARING-OUT SALE OF FINE MILLINERY AND MILLINERY GOODS. CHARLES STREET & CO., No. 475 BROADWAY.

In consequence of the great increase, both WHOLESALE AND RETAIL OF OUR EXTENSIVE MANTILLA AND SHAWL BUSINESS, And our inability to obtain more room in our present premises, we have determined to relinquish our Millinery and Millinery Goods Departments, and devote our entire Store in future to *SHAWLS, MANTILLAS AND CLOAKS.*

In order to effect early and rapid sales, we have marked down our entire stock of BONNETS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, AND PLUMES, BLONDES, LACES, RIBBONS, &c., &c., TO LESS THAN ONE-HALF THE ORIGINAL COST.

Our stock consists of newly-imported goods, and is the largest and most complete in the United States.

We would direct attention to our MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT of SHAWLS and MANTILLAS, all of which for this special occasion, we have REDUCED 25 PER CENT.

Sale at the Reduced Prices commences MONDAY, MAY 2d, and will continue till disposed of.

CHARLES STREET & CO., No. 475 BROADWAY.

A GALAXY OF NOVELTIES.

PARIS AND NEW-YORK MANTILLAS, WILL BE OPENED THIS WEEK. THE FOLLOWING BEAUTIFUL GOODS:
300 RICH SILK CIRCULARS, $10 TO $30.
100 ELEGANT BLACK SILK MANTILLAS, $12 TO $35.
THREE CARTONS EXQUISITE PARISIAN NOVELTIES, FROM $30 TO $55.
50 LARGE SIZE FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS, AT $12.
ALSO, FRENCH LACE BURNOUS, PUSHER LACE BURNOUS, AND CLOTH CHESTERFIELDS, RAGLANS AND SHAWLETTES.
AT BULPIN'S OLD STAND, No. 361 BROADWAY, BETWEEN THOMPSON'S AND TAYLOR'S.

A CARD TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

Economy in furnishing and replenishing articles in HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS.

Extensive stock from recent Auction sales, Comprising a full assortment of LINEN SHEETINGS AND PILLOW CASINGS of all widths.
LINEN DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS AND DOYLIES.
DAMASK AND DIAPERS, by the yard and piece.
TOWELLINGS, SHIRTINGS, &c., &c.
QUILTS, COUNTERPANES AND BLANKETS.
COTTON SHEETINGS, PILLOW CASINGS AND SHIRTINGS.
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS AND EMBROIDERIES.
PRINTED AND EMBOSSED TABLE COVERS.
CANTON MATTING, of all widths and styles.
AT THE OLD ESTABLISHED FAMILY DRY GOODS STORE,
Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.
CHARLES G. HOOK, (Late W. S. Bond.)

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO., NO. 355 BROADWAY,

Will offer at retail on Monday, May 2,
500 pieces BEST QUALITY DUCAL BAREGE, At 18 cents per yard.
300 pieces BEST QUALITY BAREGE ANGLAIS, At 25 cents per yard.
500 pieces CHALLY BAREGE and STRIPED CHALLY, At 25 cents per yard.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO., NO. 355 BROADWAY,

Will offer at retail, on Monday, May 2, 300 RICH SILK ROBES, IN DOUBLE SKIRTS AND TWO FLOUNCES, very handsome styles—quite new, AND GREATLY UNDER VALUE.

CHEAP HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO. NO. 355 BROADWAY, Would invite attention to their large and splendid stock of HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, Embracing every article usually required in a family, AT RETAIL AT VERY LOW PRICES.

BAREGE ROBES! LOWER THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO. NO. 355 BROADWAY, Will offer at retail on Monday, May 2, 600 BAREGE ROBES, at $4 and upward. New and elegant styles, greatly under cost of importation.

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223 EIGHTH AVENUE. 223 GREAT SALE OF AUCTION GOODS, COMMENCING MONDAY, MAY 2, CLOSING OUT OF AN IMPORTER'S STOCK.

At KINZEY'S.
Fine French Collars, 60 patterns, at 25c.
Rich Lace Collars, 10c., 12c., and 18c.
Fine Black Crape Collars, 10c. and 25c.

At KINZEY'S.
Bands, 10c. Bands, 13c. Bands, 18c. Bands, 25c.
Flouncings, 12c. Flouncings, 18c. Flouncings, 25c.
A fine lot of Needlework, Edgings &c.

At KINZEY'S.
RIBBONS. RIBBONS. RIBBONS.
20,000 yards rich Ribbons must be sold.
Ribbons, 6c., 10c., 12c., 15c., 20c., 22c., and 25c.

At KINZEY'S.
STRAW GOODS. STRAW GOODS.
An immense assortment from the Auction sales last week, in Bonnets, Bloomers, Shakers, Infants', boys', and mens' hats.
Bonnets, 6c. Bonnets, 12c. Bonnets, 25c.
Bonnets, 31c. Bonnets, 37c. Bonnets, 50c.
Bloomers, 18c. Bloomers, 25c. Bloomers, 37c.

At KINZEY'S.
12,000 pairs children's fancy white Hose, 6c.
4,000 pairs silk Mitts, 6c., 12c., 18c., and 25c.
Alexander's silk Gloves, gents' and ladies', 3s. 6d.
1,000 yards wet Swiss Muslins, 6c.
5,000 bunches rich French flowers.

At KINZEY'S.
Goods at wholesale less than Jobber's prices.

DRY GOODS.

AN IMPORTANT NOTICE. MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!!

AT HALF THE USUAL PRICES.
ALL ELEGANT NEW GOODS.
FAILURE OF W. R. MACKENZIE.
UNITED STATES MANTILLA STORE, Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.
POSITIVE AND PEREMPTORY SALE FOR BENEFIT OF ASSIGNEES, AT PRIVATE SALE, UPWARD OF FIVE THOUSAND RICH AND COSTLY SPRING MANTILLAS!

The present season's Importation and Manufacture, comprising in part as follows:

Lyons Velvet Mantillas,	Ladies' Cloth Chesterfields,
Rich Black Silk Mantillas,	Pusher Lace Mantillas,
Ladies' Cloth Sacks,	Guipure Lace Mantillas,
Ladies' Shawlettes,	French Lace Mantillas,

Talmas, Points and Circulars.

NOTICE TO LADIES!

The well established reputation of this store, (unfortunately now reduced to insolvency through adverse outside speculation,) needs no comment; suffice it to say that the present season's stock, ordered chiefly in Paris for first-class trade, together with the usual manufactures (for which this house has always stood preëminent) from rich and recently imported materials, will be offered during the season at such extremely low rates as must insure their speedy sale and afford an opportunity for every lady to purchase a rich and beautiful garment at the price of ordinary productions.

ON THE 18TH OF APRIL We opened our NEW AND ELEGANT PRINTS. THE WAMSUTTAS,

To which we beg to call the attention of the TRADE. The best designers and printers are engaged in producing these CALICOES and the great success which has attended the sale of our WARREN PRINTS, will be followed up by giving the WAMSUTTA PRINTS to the public.

The COLORS are WARRANTED FAST—the STYLES BEAUTIFUL, and the PRICE JUST RIGHT.

We shall sell these Prints by the PACKAGE or PIECE FOR CASH OR ON TIME.

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO., 30 AND 32 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK.

AS THE TIME IS APPROACHING FOR LAYING DOWN CARPETS,

We would respectfully call attention to HARRINGTON'S PATENT CARPET LINING, a substitute for paper, straw, or any other article used under carpets, oil-cloth or matting. It is warranted to add fifty per cent. to the durability of carpets, &c., and its cheapness puts it within the reach of every householder. To be had of any of the principal carpet stores in the cities.

We would also direct attention to HARRINGTON'S NEW MILLINERY WADDING. Patent applied for—a substitute for glazed Wadding. Please call and examine at the salesroom of the NEW-YORK CARPET-LINING COMPANY.

NO. 21 WARREN-ST., CORNER COLLEGE-PLACE.

HARRINGTON'S PREMIUM BATTS constantly manufacturing. J. R. HARRINGTON, Agent.

REDUCTION IN PRICES!

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. WILL OFFER AT RETAIL, ON MONDAY, May 2, 500 PIECES DRESS SILKS, AT ONE DOLLAR PER YARD, IN PLAID, STRIPED, CROSSOVER AND CHINE DESIGNS, REDUCED FROM $1 25 and $1 38.

Canal-st., corner Mercer.

2,000 THREE VOLANT BAREGE ROBES AT $5 50.

ORIGINAL PRICE, $8, WILL BE OFFERED AT RETAIL *ON MONDAY, May 2.*

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal, corner Mercer-st.

BARGAINS IN DRAPERY MUSLINS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. WILL OFFER, ON MONDAY, MAY 2, 1,000 pieces EMBROIDERED DRAPERY MUSLINS, From 12½ to 75 cents per yard, ABOUT FORTY PER CENT. UNDER REGULAR PRICES.

Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

REAL LACES.

IN COLLARS, SETS, VEILS, BARBES, AND BY THE YARD.

A LARGE AND MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT, Received by steamer Fulton, and FOR SALE AT RETAIL, ON MONDAY, May 2.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

DOUBLE JUPE AND TWO VOLANT SILK ROBES!

200 at $25	worth $35
200 at $30	worth $45
100 at $35	worth $50

AT RETAIL, MONDAY, MAY 2.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Corner Canal and Mercer sts.

TO FAMILIES FURNISHING.

A. T. STEWART & CO. have now on sale every description of Linens, Sheetings, Shirtings, Damasks, Damask Table Cloths, Damask Napkins, Blankets, &c., Manufactured expressly for their RETAIL TRADE, at POPULAR PRICES.

Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

POPULAR TRADE IN PRINTED PERCALES.

500 pieces of NEW AND ELEGANT PATTERNS and extra fine quality, At 16c., 20c., and 25c. per yard, (greatly below their value,) will be opened on MONDAY, May 2.

A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Will open on Monday, May 2, 660 FLOUNCED and A LES FRENCH BAREGE ROBES AT $5 EACH, Value $8.

For the better accommodation of our customers these Robes will be shown separate from the regular stock in the new building.

Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

have at retail French Cassimeres, in new styles, Spring and Summer Coatings, Pantaloon Patterns, French and English plain and fancy Vestings, &c., &c., &c.

All the newest Spring fashions for men and boys' wear.

Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Have a beautiful assortment of Children's and Misses' Grenadine, Barege and Chally, double skirt, flounced and Bayadere Robes.

Price $1 50 and upwards.

Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

POPULAR TRADE.

A. T. STEWART & CO. will open on MONDAY, May 2, 1,000 pieces English Chally De Laines, suitable for Spring, printing of Hoyles & Sons, and Schwabe, At 15 Cents per yard, Value 25 Cents.

Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS.

A splendid assortment of choice novelties adapted to the season, will be exhibited on Monday, May 2.

A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

CARPETS.

250 bales per packet ships *Henry Clay, Celestial Empire, Mary O'Brien, De Witt Clinton* and steamer *Jura*, now discharging, including all the new patterns of John Crossley & Sons, and others, at popular prices.

A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

BLACK CHANTILLY POINTS, PER FULTON,

Will be offered on Monday, the 2d inst.

Points at $50,	Point Barbes at $8,
Mantillas at $75,	Point Capes at $40,
Flounces at $60,	Point Scarfs at $100,
Bertine at $32,	Point Sets at $30.

All of which will be found entirely new in style and design. MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway.

NEW FURNITURE COVERINGS

At Retail.

PATON & CO., NO. 341 BROADWAY, *Are receiving by every steamer,* Brocatelles, Brocade Satin, very rich, Tapestries, Printed Reps, Striped Plain and Figured Reps, PLUSHES, MOQUETTS, New and desirable patterns.

DRESS GOODS, PER STEAMER AFRICA.

75 cases comprising SILKS, SILK ROBES, two skirts and two flounces, GRENADINE, BAREGE, ORGANDY, and JACONET do., &c., &c., &c.

Including new and beautiful designs, and many exclusive novelties, manufactured for A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES

Just received per steamer *Africa.*

A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

BAYLES & LAMBERT, MERCHANT TAILORS, NO. 718 BROADWAY.

Have an elegant assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings. Their goods are all new and carefully selected for the season.

JAMES BAYLES, CONOVER E. LAMBERT.

JAMES BAYLES, Formerly of the firm of Blackwell, Bayles & Co.

DRY GOODS.

STARTLING BARGAINS IN FRENCH PARASOLS, AT GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

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NEW LINEN GOODS,

Retail, at moderate prices.
Linen Sheetings, all widths.
Towelings.
Damask Table Cloths,
Napkins,
Quilts,
Diapers.
The largest stock in the City.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS AND CORNICES AT REDUCED PRICES.

Chintzes, Shade Hollands, Dimities, Tassels, Gimps, Pins, &c.

Gold and Painted Shades and all their fixtures, made and put up. PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

STELLA SHAWLS.

BROCHE CASHMERE SHAWLS, BAREGE SHAWLS and BLACK LACE MANTILLAS.

Also, LACE CURTAINS, remarkably cheap.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS, No. 305 Canal-st., near Broadway.

PARIS DRESS GOODS.

JAMES GRAY & CO. have received a beautiful assortment of Dress Goods per *Africa,* SILKS, GRENADINES, BAREGES, ORGANDIES, DELAINES, FOULARDS, BAREGE ANGLAIS, A magnificent selection of ROBES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, REAL LACES, FRENCH EMBROIDERIES, BLACK LACE POINTS AND MANTILLAS.

No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley place.

SILKS AT REDUCED PRICES.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have marked down many of this season's silks, and offer them at such prices as to suit all buyers.

LAWNS, ORGANDIES, BAREGES, GRENADINES, and many new fabrics for SUMMER DRESSES.

No. 305 Canal-st., near Broadway.

WINDOW SHADES.

HARRISON BARNET, No. 128 William-st. between Fulton and John-sts. Offers for sale at reduced prices a large assortment of GOLD AND PAINTED SHADES, Cornices, Bands, Cords, Tassels, &c., &c. At wholesale and retail.

SPRING FASHIONS. MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

Ladies' Bonnets, of superior beauty and exquisite styles, [illegible]	Patterns of Ladies' and Children's Clothing. Also, Patterns cut to fit, at short notice. Quilting, Stamping, or Braiding for Ladies. Furnishing Materials, [illegible]	Dressmaking, and Children's Clothing, [illegible]

ELKINS & FULLER.

SOLOMON & HART,

No. 369 Broadway. Are offering at retail their SPRING IMPORTATIONS, FRENCH PAPER-HANGINGS, CURTAIN MATERIALS, and UPHOLSTERY GOODS; Comprising Lace and Muslin CURTAINS, BROCATELLES, SATIN DELAINES, REPS, TAPESTRIES, LASTINGS, CLOTHS, PIANO AND TABLE COVERS, CHINTZES, CORNICES and CURTAIN HARDWARE. Their PAPER-HANGING Department Contains a large and varied assortment of DECORATIVE and PLAIN PAPERS, Selected by one of the firm from the stocks of the best French manufacturers.

Which they are prepared to put up in the highest style of art and on the most reasonable terms.

Their stock of WINDOW SHADES OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE (Unsurpassed for extent and variety,) is now offering to the retail trade AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

CARPETS.

G. S. HUMPHREY & CO., NO. 504 BROADWAY, Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

Have now on hand a full assortment of CARPETINGS in various styles.

VELVET, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY, INGRAIN, &c. &c.

Also OIL-CLOTHS in great variety.

POPULAR TRADE IN CARPETS.

JOHN CROSSLEY & SON'S TAPESTRY BRUSSELS.

180 pieces at 7s. per yard, (formerly $1.)

Also, A large lot of short lengths of small pattern Brussels, suitable for offices, &c., at reduced prices.

A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT.

A. T. STEWART & CO. have received, per recent arrivals, their assortment for the Spring Trade of BROCHE LAMPAS, BROCATELLES, *SATIN DAMASKS,* DAMASK AND COTTON LAINE, TAPESTRY, &c. LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS, All at popular prices.

Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

RIBBONS, RIBBONS.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have a very large assortment of Ribbons, which they sell so cheap as to astonish every one. No. 305 Canal-st., near Broadway.

F. DERBY & CO., NO. 57 WALKER-ST.,

Have the good fortune to announce that they have now in store a complete assortment of New Goods, (being made to order for their Spring and Summer sales,) per steamers *Jura, Africa* and *Kangaroo,* adapted to the wants of gentlemen of taste, who appreciate style and quality in clothing. Importing tailors, No. 57 Walker-st.

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!

COLUMBIAN HALL. No. 281 Grand-st.

Tapestry Brussels Carpets	75c.	to	$1	10
Imperial 3-ply Carpets	85c.	to	1	10
Superfine Ingrain Carpets	30c.	to		80
Fine Ingrain Carpets	45c.	to		50
Cotton and Wool, and Hemp Carpets	25c.	to		45

All goods warranted as represented. Call and see.

ADAMS & SPENCER.

CACHEMIRES AND LACE.

HOUSE IN PARIS.	HOUSE IN BRUSSELS.
No. 50 rue Richelieu.	No. 24 rue Royale.

COMPAGNIE DES INDES. Manufactories of Lace at Alencon, Brussels, and Chantilly; House at Kashmyr. All the patterns of Lace belonging to this House are of rare value, from their artistic designs. They possess also a whole species of India Cachemire Shawls, unknown in the trade in general, and the superiority of which is incontestible. Every article sold at manufacturer's prices. PRICES FIXED AND MARKED IN KNOWN FIGURES.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, NO. 551 BROADWAY, respectfully calls the attention of purchasers of MOURNING GOODS to his extensive Spring importations of DRESS GOODS, being the largest and most desirable ever submitted for inspection. The following are among the many lots received per late steamers:

Handsome Figured Foulards, by the yard.
Japanese Silks, a new article, very desirable.
Check and Striped Silks, in every variety.
Black Maltese Cloth, 1¼ yards wide.
Black De Laines and *Challies, without lustre.*
Black Grenadines, in every width and quality.
Black Grenadine Robes, double Jupes, very beautiful.
Black Grenadine Bareges, very handsome.
Crape Marets and Bushire Crapes, new goods.
English Bareges, two yards wide, $1 per yard.
Bayadere Bareges, in great variety, without lustre.

Treble-width Spanish Crapes, all wool, 1¼ and 2 yards wide, beautiful texture, never before seen in this market; also, some very choice English and French Poplins for traveling and house dresses, &c., &c.; together with a most beautiful stock of BONNETS, MANTILLAS, SHAWLS, &c.

Ladies will please observe the name and number.

W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods, No. 551 BROADWAY, between Spring and Prince sts.

BLACK SILKS, BLACK SILKS.—W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, has imported and is offering at retail the richest and most desirable stock of Black Silks ever seen in this market, including every make and width, ranging from 21 to 52 inches, many of which are most beautiful for mantillas and basques. Two lots are especially adapted for Clergymen's Robes. Call and see them. Observe.

W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods, No. 551 BROADWAY, between Spring and Prince sts.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMS'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 24 West 20th-st., near 5th-av., (Murray Hill.)

The Spring and Summer term commences 19th April. The course of instruction embraces all the branches requisite for a thorough and accomplished education. French is the language of the school and family. An omnibus will be provided for those residing at a distance. Mrs. Williams refers, by permission, to the following gentlemen:

The Hon. Washington Irving, Irvington; the Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D.; Walter Bell, Esq.; Jasper Corning, Esq.; Wm. H. Gerrey, Esq.; Lewis R. Brown, Esq.; Charles Cochran, Esq.; J. Whitehouse, Esq.; Verree Watson Webb, Esq., New-York; Philo H. Perry, Esq., Newport; the Rev. Alex. G. Mercer, Newport, R. I.; Ex-Gov. Wm. Gibbs, Newport, R. I.; Duncan C. Pell, Esq., Newport, R. I., and numerous others.

CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM, No. 21 Bible House, Astor-place.

The Rev. N. B. CORNWALL, A. M., Rector. This School will be removed, on May 1, to No. 64 West 20th-st.

Young gentlemen wishing to complete their preparation for College in the most effectual manner, will find at this institution every possible advantage. Circulars at the principal bookstores.

HOME INSTRUCTION.

A gentleman and lady, experienced teachers in this and several foreign countries, having retired on their farm, would be happy to educate a few small girls from 5 to 12 years of age, with their own and only little daughter, as of a family. English, French, German and Spanish spoken in the family; also, music and painting and their favorite branches. Address WM. B., Flushing, or MR. CRAFTEY, No. 26 Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE, Nos. 262, 264 and 266 Madison-st.

The third term opens May 2. Pupils received into the family of the Principal. The Institute stages convey pupils residing in distant sections of the City, to and from school.

HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., Principal.
JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST."

Parents can obtain circulars of the best schools gratuitously. Schools supplied with competent teachers and teachers with positions. Refer to Dr. Lowell Mason, and Faculty Amherst College.

SMITH, WOODMAN & CO., No. 348 Broadway.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NORWALK, CONN. C. M. SELLECK, Principal.

The Summer Session of this School will commence Wednesday, May 4 next.

MR. G. VANDENHOFF, No. 3 East 15th-st., 5th-av. ELOCUTION.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE—THE REV. E. SEYMOUR, Principal. This Boarding School, situated at Bloomfield, N. J., within one hour's ride of New-York by railroad, will commence its 24th Term on Monday, May 2, and continue five months. All the arrangements of the School are ordered to constitute a happy family and pleasant home. Experienced teachers are employed in all the departments, and special attention is paid to religious instruction. Circulars may be obtained of E. ROE & CO., No. 21 Gold-st., H. SEYMOUR, No. 89 Beekman-st., New-York, or of the Principal.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I.—A FAMILY school for young ladies controlled by purely home influences. Refinement in manner and sentiment is cultivated not less than those branches which are comprised in a sound and accomplished education. Circulars at Williams, Stevens & Williams, No. 353 Broadway. Visits are made in 20 minutes by boat *Matteano,* Beekman-st. at 9, 1 and 4 daily, or an interview may be had with Mrs. WM. JONES, Principal, from 11 to 3, during this week, at No. 66 West Washington place.

NORWICH COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—

The Summer term of this classical and scientific boarding school for boys, opens on the 1st Wednesday in May. The location is one of the pleasantest in New-England, and the educational advantages are of the first order. For circulars, address the Principal, the Rev. J. A. Saxton, Norwich, Connecticut, or apply to N. Lane & Co., Stationers, No. 60 Wall-st., New-York, or at T. J. Crowen's Bookstore, No. 699 Broadway.

BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL—NINE MILES from Hoboken, and two from Hackensack.—At Little Ferry, Bergen County, N. J. This school is situated on a large farm. The location is healthy. Board, tuition, washing, &c., $130 per year. No extras. Next term commences May 2. Pupils received any time. For circulars, with patrons as references, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

AT $10 FOR BOOKKEEPING, WRITING, AND ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DOLBEAR, 609 Broadway, offers to receive pupils this afternoon and evening at less than half price. Stiffness or trembling will be removed from any hand, and an elegant business style given. Remember only $10 for all branches to those who secure seats this day.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, NO. 806 BROADWAY.—F. MARTINELLI, Principal. Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Ladies' classes from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Gentlemen's classes from 5 A. M. to 10 P. M. Terms, in classes, $10 per quarter. For circulars and further information apply to F. MARTINELLI.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWALK, CONN.—Delightful and healthy location, easy of access. Special attention paid to young pupils. Terms, $160 per annum. Parents desirous of placing their children in a good school in the country are invited to examine his circulars, sent on application to the Principal.

C. H. WHEELER.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—$130 A YEAR pays board and tuition in common English. [illegible] Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, BROOKLYN.—Madame NAPOLEON respectfully informs the parents of her pupils and the public that she is about to remove, on May 1, from No. 55 Baltic-st. to No. 184 Clinton, corner of the same street. The superior accommodations will enable her to receive more pupils.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Having leased the spacious and pleasant house corner of Court and President streets, adjoining Carroll-park, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. RICHARDSON will open a school for young ladies on Wednesday, May 4, 1859. Able professors and teachers will be associated with the principals.

$32 50 PER QUARTER—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Best scene, Summer term, May 4. H. J. FOX, A. M., Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y. Appointments for interviews may be addressed, Prof. MURPHY, Dey-st. House.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The 4th Semi-annual Session will commence WEDNESDAY, May 4. Circulars can be obtained of N. York, Esq., No. 87 Liberty-st., and of H. V. Rees, Esq., No. 66 Cedar-st. Also, by applying to the Principal.

D. S. ROWE, A. M.

READING, FAIRFIELD COUNTY, CONN.—The Twenty-fourth semi-annual session of the Reading Institute will commence May 4. The Principal can be seen at the American School Institute, No. 346 Broadway, from 10 to 12 A. M., until the 3d of May.

D. SANFORD, Principal.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT BEDFORD, Westchester Co., N. Y.—A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Next session will open May 2. Terms, $200 a session. Number limited to 12. Circulars may be had of W. UNDERHILL, Esq., No. 183 Water-st., or of the Principal.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—LEXINGTON-AV., corner 38th-st. Instruction thorough, discipline efficient. Experimental lectures, with apparatus, to illustrate Natural Philosophy and Chemistry. Terms moderate.

BOARDING-SCHOOL AT SOUTH NORWALK, CT.—The Summer term commences May 2. Circulars containing all necessary information may be had by addressing the Principal, J. BENEDICT.

THE UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL receives pupils in its Primary, Commercial and Classical Departments at any time, fitting them for business or college. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT STAMFORD, Conn.—E. B. NICHOLS, Principal. The Summer Term commences May 1. Charges moderate. For Circulars, containing particulars, address the principal.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE WILL be removed to Nos. 10 and 12 East 24th-st., on the first of May. Next term opens April 28. The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector; G. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

SING SING, (N. Y.,) FEMALE SEMINARY.—The Rev. E. E. ROWELL, A. M., Principal.—A first-class family school—not a low-priced one. The best instruction at remunerating terms. Next session begins March 28. Pupils received at any time.

R. LOCKWOOD'S BOARDING SCHOOL—For boys, at New-Rochelle, will re-commence on its 14th term on Monday, 2d May; intended for lads under 12 years. Terms moderate.

THE MISSES MEEKER'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies will be removed to No. 22 West 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on May 2.

THE ARABIC AND HEBREW LANGUAGES taught by a pupil of the Oriental Freytag, of Bonn. Address ORIENT, Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SELECT ACADEMY, No. 18 Tompkins-place. For circulars or reference, apply to A. T. BALDWIN, Principal.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REMOVE their Day School for young ladies, on May 1, to No. 126 Madison-av., one door below 32d-st.

TEACHERS.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS GOVERNESS, BY an American lady, to teach the ordinary branches of English, and also French, which latter language she speaks fluently; she can furnish the strongest testimonials as to her experience and qualifications from families with whom she lived for several years. Address R. S. T., Box No. 3,020 New York Post-office.

A FRENCH LADY, A GRADUATE OF one of the first institutions in France, with many years experience in teaching all that is required for an accomplished education, wishes a situation either in a family or school, to be entirely there, or to be occupied only some hours in the day; the best of references. Address No. 511 6th-av., between 30th and 31st-sts.

AN AMERICAN LADY, EXPERIENCED in tuition, wishes an engagement as resident governess in a family in the city or country; her course of instruction comprises the English branches, music, French, Latin, and Italian; best references given and required. Address S. R. H., Teacher, Station F., Post-office, New-York.

GOVERNESS.—AN AMERICAN LADY, EDUCATED in England, and experienced in tuition, is desirous of obtaining a situation in a family; she is competent to give instruction in the English branches, Music, and French. Address BARTON, Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN lady, a situation to instruct children in the various branches of education; would be willing to give instruction on the piano-forte. Call at No. 434 Broadway, up stairs.

A TEACHER WISHES TO DEVOTE A few hours to private tuition, at pupil's residence or his own. Terms very moderate. Address YALE GRADUATE, Box No. 164 *Times* Office, or Box No. 182 Brooklyn Post-Office.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS AT NO. 270 WATER-ST., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, who perfectly understands the care and management of children, or would take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; will be found amiable and agreeable among children; has no objection to the country; has the best City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A GENTEEL WOMAN, WHO HAS been a nurse for many years, a situation as nurse and seamstress; makes childrens' clothes; would travel with a lady and take the entire charge of a baby; is quick at the needle; wages $8; also a woman as cook and laundress; does up shirts in style. Wages $8. Call at No. 116 East 20th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls, one to do general housework; is a good baker, first-rate washer and ironer. The other as chambermaid and waiter. Understand their business in all its branches. No objection to the country. Have the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 120 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS, or general housework, for a most faithful capable servant, highly recommended; is an economical person and a very willing, neat and obliging girl; also, wanted, a situation for a very responsible young girl with good references, to do chamberwork, light work or child's nurse. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, A situation as nurse, and is fully competent of taking the entire charge of a baby from its birth; no objection to go to the country; the best of City reference can be given. Apply in Morris' grocery store, corner of 13th-st. and University-place, or No. 13 Union-court.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation, as first-class chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing, and fluting or plain sewing, or make herself generally useful; has two years reference from her last place. Inquire for two days at No. 36 18th-st., between 5th and 7th avs., the front house, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived for the last four years. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 202 East 21st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-rate cook and baker, washer and ironer, in a private family; no objection to the country; best of City reference given. Call at No. 179 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT young woman, as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; can do up gentlemen's shirts in the neatest style; or as chambermaid and seamstress. Call at No. 223 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.; the best of City reference.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman a situation as nurse and seamstress; capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth; can make herself generally useful; best of City reference. Apply at No. 36 Essex-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—AN EFFICIENT NURSE, WHO IS now engaged, wishes to meet with a family or invalid lady going to Europe, or will take an engagement; has the best City references from the highest ladies. Inquire at No. 58 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as ladies' maid and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, hair-dressing and French fluting; does up ladies' muslins; no objection to travel with a lady; excellent City reference. Call at No. 97 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A GOOD LAUNDRESS, A SITUATION in a private family; understands all kinds of fine muslins and French fluting. Has lived with some of the best families in this City for the last ten years. Call for two days at No. 141 Duane st., Room No. 5.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG ENGLISH woman, as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; also understands hair-dressing and the getting up fine muslins; the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 77 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A PERMANENT situation with a respectable private family as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit all kinds of children's clothing; can do all kinds of family sewing and embroidering; has the best City reference. Call at No. 24 12th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A SMART, TIDY GIRL, A SITUATION to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and fine washing; has the best City reference; no objection to the country for the Summer. Can be seen at No. 169 East 26th-st., till engaged.

WANTED—BY A SMART TIDY GIRL, A SITUATION to do cooking and assist with the washing in a small private family. Has the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 159 East 25th-st. till engaged.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN, *a situation as nurse and seamstress; would prefer* the country for the summer. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 130 Madison av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A GOOD COOK; can do all kinds of baking; is a first-rate washer and ironer. *City references. Call for two days at No.* 121 West 16th-st., rear, first floor, between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN A RESPECTABLE family, to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing or act as waitress, by a person well recommended; can be seen for two days, at No. 167 West 13th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as [illegible]; would have no objection to the care of one child, or would do light chamberwork. Has the best City reference from her last places. Call at No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG WOMEN; one as cook, the other as waitress or chambermaid; the best of City reference from their last place. Call at No. 324 2d-av., between 20th and 21st sts. No objection to go to the country together.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION in a private family, as cook, washer, and ironer; would be willing to make herself generally useful; has good City reference. Call at No. 434 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER PERFECTLY qualified, of middle age, many years' experience, and competent to take a large charge, desires a situation in a private family, or public institution; satisfactory references. Address HOME, Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman; is a good cook, washer and ironer; can do chamberwork, and fine washing and ironing; can give good City references from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 53 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A PROFESSED COOK A SITUATION in a private family. Perfectly understands her business, meats, soups, game, confectionary in all their varieties. Best of City references. Call for two days at No. 36 West 15th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as waitress; one that thoroughly understands her business from experience; has first class City reference. Apply No. 136 23d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, in a small private family, as good cook and first-rate laundress. Call at her present employer's, No. 79 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as plain cook, washer and ironer in a private family; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 160 West 28th-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN a situation as cook, washer and ironer, in a private family; can give reference for three years' past. Call at No. 434 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITUATION as first-class cook in a gentleman's family; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 198 West 10th-st., between Hudson and Bleecker, Room No. 3, second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN GIRL, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or do general housework, or laundress, in a private family. Call at No. 434 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A GOOD DRESSMAKER, EMPLOYMENT by the day or week; understands cutting and making boys' clothes, and family sewing in general. Can be seen at No. 410 6th-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR TWO RESPECTABLE girls; one as cook, and the other as waitress and chambermaid. The best of City references given. Apply for 2 days, at No. 6 East 31st-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS OR to do light chamberwork. Apply at No. 19 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A SITUATION WANTED by a Protestant girl to do chamber work, and plain sewing, or assist with the care of children. Call at No. 365 6th-av., for two days, between 22nd and 23rd-st. Good City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as nurse or seamstress; best of City reference. Call at No. 267 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

A LADY GIVING UP HOUSEKEEPING wishes to secure a good situation for two sisters; one as first-class cook, and willing to assist in washing and ironing, and the other waitress. Both perfectly understand their business. Can be seen at their present employer's, and best City references given. Inquire at No. 61 East 23d-st. Call early.

WANTED—SITUATIONS.—THE LADIES AND employing public generally are informed that a large number of German, English, Irish, and other girls of known respectability, are in daily attendance at the Broadway Agency, No. 434 Broadway, up stairs. This institution, 7 years established, is conducted by an English lady and gentleman on strictly honorable principles, and supplies a class of girls for reliability and character unsurpassed by any other agency in the City. German and Protestant girls on hand.

MRS. GREEN MOST RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public that her agency for domestics is revived at No. 829 Broadway, near 12th-st., and solicits a continuance of her former patronage, Have the best situations and highest wages for reliable help. Rates 50 cents. Wanted, colored help.

WANTED—AT THE SERVANTS' INSTITUTE, No. 149 Grand-st., a number of well-recommended servants, such as cooks, waitresses, laundresses, chambermaids, nurses, seamstresses, and a large number of girls for general housework, both for City and country. To really competent servants the highest wages will be given.

WANTED GIRLS.—GIRLS OUT OF EMPLOYMENT take notice that, owing to the numerous applications for servants of every capacity at MORRIS COHNERT'S office, No. 436 Broadway, I have resolved to throw my office open and free of any charge whatever—mind MORRIS COHNERT, No. 436 Broadway.

WESLEY'S FIRST AND ONLY UP-TOWN and country select female office, No. 392 4th-av., between 23d and 24d sts. Employers in City and country, by applying at this office can depend upon being well suited, as there are a large number of first-class servants on hand, and with good reference, consisting of English, Welsh, Scotch, Protestants, and others, as housekeepers, ladies' maids, competent nurses, waiters, chambermaids, laundresses, and professed and plain cooks. A lady in attendance. Two housekeepers and 50 smart Protestant girls wanted to-day to fill superior situations.

WANTED.—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good, faithful girls, at moderate wages, are invited to call or send to the Domestic Institute and Home, No. 69 6th av., where efficient domestics can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these girls from 5 to 15 years.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A Protestant, a situation as coachman and groom in a private family; also is a good waiter, and would be found agreeable and useful, happy to make in waiting dinner upon large parties, if required; will be found trustworthy and competent in the above business in every respect, which reference to his last employer will satisfy to that effect; has no objection to go in the country for the Summer. Can be seen, for two days, in WM. H. JACKSON'S grocery store, corner of West 23d-st. and 6th-av., No. 322, from 9 till 4 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a respectable Scotchman, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, also the training and breaking them to the saddle; has the very best City and country reference; has lived in some of the most respectable families in the City; no objection to the country or any place to live in. Call at Mr. Campbell's, No. [illegible] 6th-av., or address W. H. S., or Box No. 206 *Times* Office, for W. H. S.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A PROTESTANT young man and his wife; no incumbrance; the man as coachman and groom or hostler; can milk, and take care of cows; the woman as chambermaid and plain cook, laundress or seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes; would make themselves generally useful to their employer. Address J. F., Box No. 164 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND Groom, by a man who understands the care of horses and carriages well; is a careful driver; is sober, honest and obliging; is willing to make himself useful about a gentleman's place; has no objection to a short distance in the country; has good City reference. Can be seen, or address, T. D., No. 316 Broadway, Mr. Waters' harness-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a Protestant man who thoroughly understands the care and treatment of horses, coaches and harness; no objection to the country for the Summer. First-class City reference given. Ladies or gentlemen in want of such a man will address R. B., No. 12 Union-court, University-place, or Box No. 285 *Times* Office, for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a steady, competent young man, who thoroughly understands his business. Also, the breaking and training of young horses; is willing and obliging. Can give the highest City and country reference as to honesty, capability and sobriety. Address J. M., No. 79 Bleecker-st., and it will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A young man of temperate habits and long experience; he has lived in the most respectable families in England and New-York; has several years' reference from his last place. He can be seen at No. 136 Bowery, in the clothing store, to-day and to-morrow.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE man as coachman; has lived five years in last place; honest and sober; has good recommendations; understands his business; prefers the country. Apply for J. K., at C. Waters', No. 340 Broadway, or address J. K., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses, is a good and careful driver; can produce best of reference from his last employer, would assist in the garden or make himself otherwise useful, no objection to the country. Address F. G., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG MAN, A situation in a private family as coachman; thoroughly understands his business, and perfectly understands the care and management of horses; can produce the very best of references; over seven years in his last place; the country preferred. Address J. V., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY A RESPECTABLE Englishman and wife, Protestants, recently from England—the man as coachman; will assist at gardening, &c.; he is a good groom, and an excellent driver;—his wife, as chambermaid and waiter, or seamstress; no objection to the country. Apply, for three days, at No. 298 4th-av., near 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; understands his business perfectly well; he is a careful, steady driver, and a professional man about horses, and has lived in some of the best families in this City or country. Direct a note to Charles S., Coxboard, No. 704 Broadway, for J. M., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a single young man; steady habits, in either country or City; will be found willing and obliging; has the best of City reference for honesty, sobriety and good temper, and a good waiter. Address J. W., No. 12 Clinton-place, in the office, for two days, or Union-square Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A respectable young man, who perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses, carriages and harness; has the best of testimonials from his last employer in the City; is capable of taking charge of a vegetable garden if required, and would devote his time to his employer's advantage. Address N. P., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND HIS WIFE, WITHOUT any family, situations, the man as coachman, and wife as cook or laundress, in a small family; no objection to the country; the man has lived 7 years in his last place; the best of City reference. Address A. C., Box No. 186 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE SITUATIONS in a private family or Summer hotel; the woman as professed cook; the man as head waiter or steward; they are capable of their business, as their reference will certify and have no incumbrance. Address C. H., care of T. T., druggist, Bowery, corner of 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A single man who understands his business; understands the care of horses, is a good and careful driver, is willing to make himself generally useful, is not afraid of work, has good reference. Address J. R., Box No. 183 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION; IS A good groom and thoroughly understands his business, and has no objection to making himself useful. Address J. H., No. [illegible] [illegible], corner of 3d-av., for three days.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE A HOUSE TO mind for the summer; the woman is capable to cook if required. Call or address No. 273 3d-av., between 22d and 23d-sts., first floor, in the rear; has good reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a young man. He understands the management and the care both of young and old horses; is a careful driver. The country preferred. Has good City reference. Address P. M., No. 336 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SALESMAN IN A wholesale produce commission house, by a young man; can influence some very desirable consignments, and has some City and out of town trade. Address H. W., Box No. 150 *Times* Office, for one week.

WANTED—BY A BOY SIXTEEN YEARS OF AGE a situation in a merchant's office, or to learn some good trade. Can give Sunday and day school reference. Call or address HENRY DEEVES, No. 120 Cannon-st., or Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman by a Protestant young man; thoroughly understands his business; has good City reference, and would make himself generally useful if required. Address, for three days, B. C., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, IN A good private family, by a respectable single young man, who knows his duty well; has good City reference to that effect. Address O. P., No. 489 Broadway, near 11th-st., in the chemist's store.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN 19 YEARS OF AGE wants a situation; he is a good penman, steady in his habits, and would be satisfied with a small salary. Address, for one week, ADVERTISER, Box No. 204 Post-office.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN IS DESIROUS OF procuring a good situation for his coachman; he is a first rate driver and groom, honest, sober, and can be trusted implicitly. Address W. C., Box No. 1,217, Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND gardener, by a respectable man, who understands his business thoroughly, and can come well recommended. Address J. C., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN, A SITUATION; he perfectly understands his business; has the best of City references. Address P. M., Box 190 *Times* Office.

AN AMATEUR ORGANIST—HAVING CONSIDERABLE experience in conducting church music, desires an engagement, either as organist or as director and organist combined, in some church in this City having a large instrument. Amount of salary is not so much an object as an opportunity to resume the study and practice of the organ. Can furnish satisfactory references in regard to ability and character. Address A. O., Box No. 1,193 Post-Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A SINGLE YOUNG MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS the retail dry goods business, for Wilmington, N. C. Salary $50 per month and through ticket provided. Recommendation from last employer for honesty, attention to business, and a fair salesman required. Address J. D., Box No. 282 New-York Post-Office, to the 3d May inclusive, stating name, qualification and reference.

WANTED—A COOK AND CHAMBERMAID.—A good cook and washer and ironer; also a chambermaid, one who understands plain sewing for a small family, to go to the country for the season, a distance of 50 miles from the city; good recommendations required. Apply in Washington av., 6th house south of Lafayette-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A MECHANICAL ASSISTANT DENTIST; also an operator. Apply at PRETERRE'S, No. 160 Bowery, New-York. The applicants by mail will state their age, how long they have been dentists, in what branch they excel, and wages required, &c. No notice taken of those not complying with the above.

WANTED—A GARDENER THAT UNDERSTANDS driving and the care of horses, and is willing to make himself generally useful, in a village 30 miles from the City; wages $20, board and washing. Apply to Mr. GLANCE, No. 43 Dexter-st., Tuesday, May 3, at 11 A. M.

WANTED—TO GO A SHORT DISTANCE INTO the country, a good woman, as cook, washer and ironer; must understand baking and taking care of dairy; none other need apply at No. 94 John-st.

WANTED—BY E. S. MILLS & CO., A SALESMAN of experience and ability, who has an acquaintance with New York State and Michigan trade.

WANTED—OPERATORS ON SINGER'S SEWING machine, for frock coat shoulders. Apply at No. 32 Division-st., fourth floor, room No. 16. A. GORE.

WANTED—A CAPABLE PROTESTANT WAITRESS. Apply at No. 16 Washington square, from 9 to 12 o'clock, May 2.

WANTED—IRON MOULDERS FOR FINE CASTINGS. Apply at the Globe Iron Foundry, No. 210 East 26th-st.

WANTED—FEEDERS.—APPLY, THIS MORNING, in the Press room of the *Times.*

SKIRTS.—TWELVE-SPRING SKELETON skirts, self-adjusting bustle, well made, $1 31; 9-spring, $1 12; and 15-spring, $2. Dealers supplied with 9-spring for $8 per dozen; 12-spring, $11; and 15-spring, for $14 per dozen. O. L. HARDING, Skirt Factory, No. 251 Spring-st., near Hudson.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FIESER'S SHOW Case warerooms, No. 44 Chatham-st., near the City Hall. A general assortment of Show Cases kept constantly on hand. Old cases taken in exchange.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 2, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning;—Price Two Cents; served at [illegible] cents a week; mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Aesop and Cleopatra.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—A Midsummer Night's Dream.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—Charlotte Corday—Jealous Wife.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Don Cæsar de Bazan—Box and Cox.

THEATRE FRANÇAIS—Les Memoires du Diable.

BOWERY THEATRE—[illegible]—Pleasant Neighbor—La Tour de Nesle.

NATIONAL THEATRE—Crown Jewels—Master Humphrey's Clock—My Fellow Clerk.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Our Irish Cousin.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—[illegible] Negro Minstrelsy—The Spirit of the Lake.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Grand Concert.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canada	[illegible] P. M.
North and West Way Mail	[illegible]
Western Mail via Erie Railroad	[illegible] A. M. and [illegible] P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail	[illegible] A. M. and [illegible] P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	[illegible] A. M. and [illegible] P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	[illegible] P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *via* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails by the steamship *Arabia*, from Boston to Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office to-morrow, May 3, at 1¼ o'clock, to go by railroad, and at 4 to go by steamboat.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The screw steamship *Bremen*, from Bremen and Southampton, arrived here early yesterday morning. She left the latter port on the 19th ult. Her advices are one day later than by the *Circassian* at St. Johns. They are of unusual interest. On the 18th the long-promised ministerial statements of the progress and actual state of negotiations upon the Italian question, were made in the House of Lords by the Earls of MALMESBURY and DERBY, and in the House of Commons by Mr. DISRAELI. From these revelations it appears that the informal intermediation attempted by the English Government through the visits of Lord COWLEY to Paris and Vienna, had reached an encouraging stage when the proposition of a General Congress, emanating from Russia, was received. Abandoning its individual efforts, the British Cabinet at once devoted itself to advance the Russian project, but early encountered a serious difficulty in the refusal of Austria to treat unless Sardinia disarmed. Subsequently this difficulty was obviated by a suggestion that the three quasi-belligerent powers should disarm previous to the meeting of the Congress. Austria acceded to this plan, but Sardinia declined, and the Emperor of the French would only comply with an important modification—namely, that if Sardinia disarmed, she should be admitted to a seat in the Congress, and that the disarmament should not precede the deliberations of the Congress, but should constitute their initial topic. As there was no hope of Austria or England acquiescing in these requirements, the ultimate possibility of a pacific settlement seemed at the departure of the steamer to have entirely vanished. Indeed, in all well-informed circles, it was understood that the object of the counter proposition of France was merely to gain time for the completion of her military preparations. Parliament was prorogued on the 19th ult. The writs for a new Parliament were to be issued on the 23d.

The steamship *North Briton* is announced as having passed the River du Loup on her way to Quebec, with one day's later advices. [illegible]

The steamship *Northern Light*, from Aspinwall on the 21st ult., arrived at this port on Saturday. She brings later and interesting intelligence from Central and South America. At Panama, on the 17th, a serious outbreak occurred between the rabble and the Government, resulting in the loss of a few lives and the injury of several persons. It was repressed by the prompt energy of Governor OBALDIA. From Nicaragua the information reaches us that the Government was extremely desirous to return the river boats to the American Consul at San Juan, but that functionary had declined to receive them. General LAMAR had gone from Managua to San José, the seat of Government in Costa Rica. Previous to his departure he had presented his private collection of books to the Nicaraguan Congress as a foundation for a National Library. M. BELLY had obtained a full ratification of his grant, and had, with great solemnity, buried the first spade in the canal excavation on the 29th of March. Port Carlos had been selected by the enterprising projector as the seat of a city. Streets are already laid out, and buildings in course of erection.

From South America we have tidings of a revolution having broken out at Guayaquil, the present seat of Ecuadorian Government. It originated in an attempt upon the life of President ROBLES, timely prevented by the destruction of the intended assassin. A revolt of Government troops had followed, supported by the blockading fleet of Peru. The result was unknown at the latest date. Affairs in Peru remain without change. The southern half of the State is in the hands of the Conservatives, while the Liberals hold the north. Intelligence from Peru and Bolivia is destitute of interest.

California advices, three days later, have been received by the arrival of the Overland Mail at St. Louis. A great number of clipper ships had arrived at San Francisco, and the market was glutted with goods of all description. A clipper ship, supposed to have been the *Monitor*, was seen on fire in the Atlantic, in lat. 14°, long. 35°, (no date given.) Other ships were around her, and it is presumed that the crew were saved. Several rich guano islands have been discovered northwest of the Sandwich Islands, and have been taken possession of by a United States vessel.

The Mexican news telegraphed from New-Orleans, as received there by the arrival of the *Tennessee* from Vera Cruz, is confirmed by fuller details which we publish this morning, as gleaned from the New-Orleans papers. DEGOLLADO, it seems arrived before the City of Mexico on the 22d of March, and such was the condition of affairs that he might then easily have taken possession, but he allowed himself to be influenced by bad advisers, and the Liberal cause lost. He was on the 11th of April, defeated by a force of the Centralists under MARQUEZ, and after the battle a horrible scene of butchery occurred—all the wounded Liberals being lanced by MARQUEZ's cavalry, incited by the priests. Consul BLACK, after his *exequatur* had been revoked, applied to Mr. OTWAY, the English Minister, to take the American citizens and property under his protection, but the latter declined. The circular of the British Minister announcing the determination to hold Vera Cruz responsible for the amount of the British claims, expresses the determination to do so whatever may be the character of the Government. The substance of the protest of MIRAMON against the recognition of the JUAREZ Government will be found embodied in our dispatch.

The United States steamer *Fulton*, which arrived at Washington yesterday, from Montevideo, touched at St. Catherine's on the 23d of March, and reports that the steamer *Washington*, from this port for San Francisco, was then at that port. The movements of the rest of the Paraguay Squadron may be learned by reference to the dispatch announcing the arrival of the *Fulton*. The vessels were to return to the same ports from which they sailed.

The funeral of Bishop DOANE took place at Burlington on Saturday. It was very largely attended, extra trains having been run for the occasion from Philadelphia and New-York. The remains were interred in St. Mary's churchyard.

The Supreme Court of Ohio has denied the application for a writ of *habeas corpus* in the case of the Oberlin rescuers, on the ground that it is not competent for a State Court to interfere with the process of the United States, while the case at issue is still pending and undetermined.

The Colchester Bank case has been settled by the defaulting cashier's, SOMES, payment of $25,000 to the Receivers of the Bank, and his dismissal.

The Commissioner of the Land Office is organizing a surveying party to define the Western boundary of Minnesota, which is an essential preliminary to the organization of the Territory of Dacotah.

The Sioux Indians in the Route [illegible] have refused to permit the erection of mail-stations within their Territory, and a force of U. S. troops has been demanded by the Company to protect their operations.

The Attorney-General of Michigan has ordered the rearrest of Deputy-Marshal TYLER, after his present term of imprisonment expires, and a new trial is to take place before a State Court.

A correspondence, in reference to the employment of United States troops for the protection of the Courts in Utah, has passed between Governor CUMMING and Gen. JOHNSTON. General JOHNSTON writes that he is under no obligation to conform to the suggestions of the Governor in regard to the military disposition of the troops of the Department.

JAMES KELLY, Chairman of the New-York State Central Republican Committee, and twenty other prominent New-York Republicans, have issued an address to the Republicans of New-England, deprecating the proposed "two years law" in Massachusetts, as calculated to be disastrous in its effects upon the Republican Party, by alienating the foreigners from the party who have heretofore given it their countenance and support.

The National Quarantine and Sanitary Convention closed its sessions in this City on Saturday, to meet next Summer in Boston. Its attendance has been large, and its proceedings important.

SMITH O'BRIEN arrived at Detroit on Thursday, on his return from his trip through the Southwest. In response to an address of welcome, he spoke briefly of his impressions of the condition of the Irish in the United States.

The Police Commissioners, on Saturday, dismissed from the Department Officer JAMES MCCUNN, the Municipal Policeman in whose favor the Court of Appeals recently rendered a decision. Resolutions complimentary to General NYE and Mr. WARD, on their retirement from the Board, were unanimously passed and gracefully acknowledged. Officer TREFFINGER, of the Tenth Precinct, was removed from office, and policemen were detailed for duty at the various Police Courts.

The City Inspector's Report for the last week exhibits a decrease in the bills of mortality of 39, as compared with the report of the week previous. The whole number of deaths for the past week was 366, of which 56 were of consumption, 21 of scarlet fever and 11 of whooping cough.

Judge BETTS made an important decision in the United States District Court on Saturday. Two actions were brought in that Court against the steamer *McDonald*, to recover the damages occasioned to the canal-boat *S. K. Williams* and her cargo, by running on a rock while being towed by the steamer from Albany to New-York. These actions Judge BETTS now dismisses for lack of jurisdiction in the Court to entertain them. Similar actions have been often before entertained in the Court, and by Judge NELSON, on appeal to the Circuit Court. The Supreme Court at Washington, however, in two decisions made at the last term of the Court, laid down doctrines inconsistent with any such exercise of jurisdiction by the District Courts, as being a matter of the internal commerce of a State, and by these precedents Judge BETTS holds himself bound, as being the latest decisions, and no matter how inconsistent they may be with the previous decisions of the Supreme Court.

At St. George's (Episcopal) Church, yesterday morning, the pastor, the Rev. Dr. TYNG, preached his annual sermon; and in the afternoon the tenth anniversary of the Sunday Schools attached to the Church was celebrated. The exercises were exceedingly interesting, and were listened to by crowded congregations.

The demand for Flour, Wheat, and Corn, on Saturday, was very good at firmer prices. Pork was less active, having been held higher. Beef was in lively request. Lard was quite heavy. The movements in Groceries, Naval Stores, Oils and Freights were restricted. Cotton was very dull. The total number of vessels of all classes in port was 577.

The Italian Question in the British Parliament.

We publish, to-day, what may be regarded as the "last dying speech and confession" of the late British Parliament, in the presence of the great Powers, on the question of Italy. The discussion—for it can hardly be called a debate, since the most prominent leaders of the Opposition did their best to square their own professions with those of the Government, and those speakers who most clearly demonstrated the imminence of war, were loudest in deprecating the possibility of such a catastrophe—will be read with great interest in this country for many reasons. In the first place, there can, we think, be little doubt that it must have gone very far towards determining the fate of the Derby-Disraeli party at the approaching general elections.

The tone of all the speakers on this occasion, when taken in connection with the most recent manifestations of the English Press, indicates the growing prominence of the Italian question as compared with the question of Reform in the public mind of England. The rights and wrongs of ten-pound and six-pound householders will evidently drift far behind the eventualities of peace or war on the Continent in the popular interest,—for the electors of Great Britain are fast awaking to the perilous nature of her national position at this critical moment in European politics.

The paramount feeling of the British people was unquestionably expressed by Mr. GLADSTONE when he condemned, as strongly as was consistent with the general *non-committalism* of the House, those passages of Mr. DISRAELI's speech which seemed to imply an intention on the part of the Government of allowing England to be drawn into the conflict, should the conflict indeed break out, upon the side of Austria. The English people of 1859 cannot be duped, as were their fathers in 1815, into making themselves armed missionaries of the political gospel of METTERNICH and TALLEYRAND. Their first wish is evidently for an armed neutrality; their second for such an interference only in the continental *imbroglio*—if interfere they must—as will help to secure the independence of Italy. As metropolitan Mr. DUNCOMBE put the case—more vigorously than was quite consistent with the gingerly mood of the more elaborate politicians around him—the people of England esteem "Austria the curse of Italy;" and if they are to do anything at all in the premises, they will insist on helping to put her out of the way.

Lord DERBY and his official supporters in either House appear to have committed the grave blunder of ignoring the reality and the power of this popular sentiment. Nothing that Lord DERBY has done or omitted to do since he came into power will tell so formidably against his party at the coming elections, we are inclined to believe, as the foolish betrayal which was made on this occasion by Lord MALMESBURY and himself of their secret sympathies with Austria. Neither Lord PALMERSTON nor Lord JOHN RUSSELL appear to have availed themselves as brilliantly as they might well have done of their antagonist's mistake; but its full effect, so far as England is concerned, may be looked for at the hustings.

On the Continent the hasty language of the Derby Cabinet must exert a more immediate, and, so far as the world at large is concerned, a more important influence. As an element in the forces now working together to determine peace or war in Europe, these speeches of the English Ministry will soon be recognized in the more audacious front of Austria, and in the further estrangement of the Government of NAPOLEON from that of VICTORIA. Already sufficiently warlike in its temper, the Cabinet of Vienna will undoubtedly take a still haughtier tone on the strength of the approbation so pointedly bestowed upon its course by Lord DERBY and Mr. DISRAELI. NAPOLEON, on the other hand, may well see in the tenor of the speeches of the Liberal and Radical members, and even in the cautiously worded observations of Lord CLARENDON, certain indications that the people of England will never permit any Government to act upon the notion that "Trieste is a German city," or to sacrifice the cause of Italy to the aristocratic alliance of Austria. The French Emperor owes Lord DERBY his thanks for a blunder, which, while it is likely to precipitate Austria more rapidly than ever upon her ruin, gives to France a fresh advantage before Europe in the open partisanship of official England. It will not be easy for Lord MALMESBURY, were his abilities as great as they are small, to affect the *rôle* of an impartial mediator in the face of these recorded flatteries of Austria. The field is left more clear than ever for France and Russia to assume whatever responsibility they may see fit to take in the task of bringing Austria to terms, and settling those grave Italian questions which, as Lord PALMERSTON expressly admitted, have for years been foremost among the political perils of Europe. The Parliamentary demonstration of the 18th of April has damaged the actual administration of Great Britain, without positively strengthening any of the claimants to the succession. It has proved to the whole world that while the English Government, in pretending to aid the settlement of Italy, is really aiming at the same objects with Austria, the English people will neither tolerate an Austrian alliance nor be indifferent to the settlement of Italy. It has, therefore, put the British Ministry into a false position, both at home and abroad, and, so far as it can have any effect upon the progress of events on the Continent, must be held to have multiplied the chances and to have accelerated the advance of war.

The Stock Exchange and Corporate Credit.

The ways of the Stock Exchange are not as the ways of mankind in general. To nine-tenths of our citizens the processes of "bearing" and "bulling," of "selling short" and "cornering," are just as mysterious as the propositions of a treatise on Conic Sections. But while it is quite possible for a man to be a decent citizen and a prosperous merchant, to rear up his family in respectability, and discharge all his duties to society, who has no more notion of the meaning and functions of the parabola and eclipse than a Hottentot, there are very few persons indeed, upon whose lives and fortunes the oscillations of the Stock Exchange do not exercise a serious influence, either near or remote, and to whom it can ever, probably, be a matter of perfect indifference, whether the corporate values with which the members of that Exchange are occupied, do or do not receive fair treatment at the dealer's hands. It is speaking within the truth, to say that the stocks daily "called" at the New-York Board represent enterprises involving in the aggregate at least a hundred and fifty millions of dollars of investments. An average fall or rise of one per cent. upon these stocks must, therefore, instantly affect, with hope or fear, thousands of business men, heads of families, guardians, trustees, investors of all kinds; expand or contract the activity of whole classes of producers and distributors, and of whole sections of our country. And while it would be as idle to expect of brokers in general, as of any other men, any controlling consciousness of the widespread public consequences of this or that particular "operation," it surely argues a singular apathy or ignorance on the part of the public itself that interests so vast should be left to be driven up and down without anything like an efficient public supervision of the transactions by which they are affected.

At the present moment the New-York Exchange presents a singularly striking spectacle. While all other investments and enterprises all over the country are rapidly recovering from the fluctuations caused by the "panic" of 1857; while the merchants and manufacturers of the North and East are preparing themselves, in common with the producers of the South and West, to profit by the frequent promises of increasing supply at home and reviving demand abroad, the great corporate bodies organized for the express purpose of bringing supply and demand together, and certain, therefore, to participate primarily in the renewed prosperity of the nation, have for weeks seen their stock made the sport of the most apparently causeless fluctuations. The rumor of a combination for or against one particular tariff of charges on a railway line, for instance, will suffice to "knock" the quoted value of that particular property down to a point so far below any reasonable estimate of its value as suddenly to provoke a reaction in the contrary sense. The first of these phenomena we have seen, the second we are now seeing in the case of the Central Railway of New-York; a property so vast, and dependent upon such solid bases for its permanent importance, as to make its real worth at any special moment predicable from open and accessible statistics of the commerce and the growth of the mighty region which it serves. So again in the case of the Erie Railway, a road the capacities of which have as yet hardly begun to be developed, and are really to be measured only by the developing capacities of an area of fertile American soil nearly half as large as the Kingdom of England, and lying directly between the great lakes and the Atlantic, we see the history of past mismanagements suffice to make a community vitally interested in the existence and progress of the road, utterly reckless of its fate. It does not matter that while the passenger business actually done by this road has nearly *trebled* itself since 1850, the freight business has increased *tenfold* within the same time. It does not matter that the near completion of its splendid facilities for discharging goods, and the already declared reformation of its general financial and economical management, really point to the future of recovery as an epoch that *cannot* long be delayed. The public calmly acquiesces in the surrender of this property to the chances of ungoverned speculation. Let us not wonder then that ungoverned speculation runs riot in this as in other instances. While Philadelphia and Baltimore are found ready to rally to the support and restoration of the arterial lines which link them with the great West, New-York blandly leaves the channels of her own commercial life and power to be choked up under her very eyes, without an effort to open them, and to keep them clear for the future.

It is alleged, we know, with confidence, that whatever depreciation may have overtaken the quotations of any stocks on the market of New-York, must be held to be the result, not of any efforts on the part of the brokers, but of some intrinsic defect or worthlessness on the part of the stocks themselves. And it is triumphantly asked, "Could any combinations beat down the stocks of our New-York Banks?" But this question wholly misses the characteristic features of each case. The bank capitals of New-York City are held in detached parcels, and are so much inferior in total amount to the great Railway properties that their holders can be easily rallied to the vindication of their value. The largest bank capital of the City, that of the Bank of Commerce, amounts to about one-third the capital of a single State railway, the Central of New-York, while the collective capital of the New-York City Banks falls considerably short of the railway capitals of the State, and is not quite equal to one-half the values represented in the total investments of our State railways. The bank stockholders of the City are concentrated about their property. The money they use in their daily transactions, the facilities afforded to them in their business, the weekly publication of the banking operations of the Metropolis, are all so many guarantees of the condition of the banks, and so many ties to fix the attention of those interested upon the administration of their property, and to bring them to its support if attacked. Yet who has forgotten how nearly in the "panic" of 1857 one of the soundest of our banks came to ruin, merely through the temporary selfishness of its sister institutions?

Were another stock exchange opened in the City, so that the restraint of rival operations might compel the brokers into *bona fide* dealings with the values that came before them—or were the thousands of stockholders, of every rank and of both sexes, whose incomes are constantly diminished, and whose means of existence are imperiled by the oscillations their property is forced to undergo, properly represented in the public statements of stock transactions; or were it possible to bring these widely-diffused properties into a focus no larger than that into which the City bank stocks are concentrated, we should see a very different state of things. We certainly should cease to see such transactions as marked the history of the last week in relation to the stock of one corporation alone, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. By sheer assertions as to the effect of a certain *reported* competition, the stock of the Company was "forced" down from 88 and 90 per cent., to 70 and 65 per cent.; this vast decline on *time sales* making no material variation in the cash prices of the stock, and proving merely that some outside influence, and not any real depression, of the value of the property had been literally brought to "bear" upon the operations.

The power which is exerted upon the public mind by proceedings of this kind is purely a moral power of panic. Their immediate effect whenever they are successful, is to *frighten* hundreds of ill-informed holders into throwing away their property; while their ultimate tendency is to the paralysis of American enterprise. It would neither be easy nor agreeable to estimate the amount of positive loss that has been inflicted upon foreign and domestic capitalists, and the disgrace that has been fastened upon the good name and credit of all American corporations abroad by such manœuvres as these. The remedy of the mischief lies not in abuse of "bears" or "bearing," but in the intelligence and nerve of the investing public.

The Health Bill at Albany—Gen. Wetmore's Speech before the Sanitary Committee.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of this morning, I notice a report of the remarks made by Gen. WETMORE before the Sanitary Association of this City, in explanation of the defeat of the Health bill, in which, among other things, he is represented to have said, "The Clerk of the Assembly was detected by Mr. OPDYKE of this City, in placing it (the Health bill) back." This is an error, which, in justice to all parties, should be promptly corrected. I never made the charge attributed to me, nor have I any reason to suspect that the Clerk of the Assembly, Mr. RICHARDSON, was unfriendly to the passage of this bill. Either Gen. WETMORE is incorrectly reported, or he has entirely misapprehended what I said to him in connection with the subject.

By giving this note a place in your columns, you will oblige, yours, very sincerely,

April 30, 1859. GEORGE OPDYKE.

NOTE FROM GENERAL WETMORE.

The statement of the remarks made by me before the Sanitary Association on the 21st instant, as appears in the TIMES of this morning, was published without my knowledge or assent.

The material portions of the statement are correct, but several inaccuracies and omissions occur, which are the occasion of regret to me.

Mr. OPDYKE is correct in his version of his remarks to me in reference to the Clerk. My statement was accompanied by a qualification which fully justified the view taken by Mr. OPDYKE, and I know of no good reason for impugning the conduct of that officer.

While joining in this correction, I take occasion to say that Mr. SPENCER did not avow his intention to vote in the negative on the bill; his remark was that if his vote would insure the passage of the measure he would vote in the affirmative. This was literally my statement before the Association. The name of Mr. CLARK is inaccurately published for that of another member.

I must add the expression of my surprise and regret that these statements of mine contained in an oral report, should have been written from memory and published without opportunity being given to me for revision. PROSPER M. WETMORE.

NEW-YORK, April 30, 1859.

We cheerfully give place to the above corrections of comparatively unimportant errors in our report of Gen. WETMORE's remarks before the Sanitary Association. We beg to remind Gen. WETMORE that we feel under no obligation to ask his "assent" to the report of remarks which he may make before a public body upon a subject of public interest. He is, of course, quite at liberty to express "surprise and regret" that we should have ventured to do so;—but as we very readily publish the trifling corrections he makes in what he concedes is a substantially correct report, we do not see that he has any ground of complaint.

Meantime we consider his exposure of the manner in which the Health bill was defeated, and the motives which led to it, as exceedingly interesting and important. They will serve to show the public what influences prevail in the highest offices of our City and State, and how little the public interest is regarded when it comes in conflict with the claims and perquisites of individuals.

We have received a communication from Mr. SPENCER on the subject, but its length compels us to postpone it until to-morrow.

Western Land Operations—Removal of Register Shaw.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SUPERIOR, Wis., Thursday, April 19, 1859.

As I was a little hasty in calling for the action of the Secretary of the Interior in the case of Register SHAW, and censured him for his delay, it is proper that I should do him prompt justice. In so doing I will add that I have uniformly found in a pretty large knowledge of official matters in his Department, that Secretary THOMPSON has evinced a sincere integrity and impartiality in administration, that are entitled to the warmest commendation. Though he may sometimes err in judgment, it must be conceded that he never does wrong by design.

Notwithstanding the alleged Republican character of his accusers, and notwithstanding the complicity of the NEW-YORK TIMES in the assault upon Register SHAW, I am happy to say that that gentleman is shorter by a head, figuratively speaking. In common speech, he enjoys his usual health, though he is an exceedingly amazed man at his sudden removal from office. He confidently expected to hold until after the land sale in May. Mr. FERGUSON, his successor, is highly spoken of as an honest, humane and impartial man. I doubt not he will render himself as acceptable as his predecessor was odious.

Pleased with the result of this movement, some of SHAW's "persecutors" desire to send Mr. C. G. WASHBURN back to private life. He is the Register at Stillwater, who was sent over to investigate the charges against SHAW, and threw up his commission in the hope of thereby saving him. He is about as corrupt a little fellow, judging from his action in SHAW's case, as hangs on the skirts of the Administration; and it would do us all good to see him hang as high as Haman.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

DETAILS OF MEXICAN NEWS.

The Entrance of Miramon into the City—Defeat of Degollado by Marquez—Horrible Butchery of the Wounded.

Protest against the Recognition of the Juarez Government.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 1.

New-Orleans papers of Tuesday last contain the details of the *Tennessee's* news from Mexico to April 16. General MIRAMON managed to make his escape from the Constitutionalists by forcing the lines of General TRAGONIS, and arrived on the 11th with two aides-de-camp, just in time to congratulate General MARQUEZ on his victory over General DEGOLLADO. His army came in the next day or two, most of the troops in good condition. MIRAMON's passage of the Cumbres was effected only after hard fighting. Three several times did this reckless commander assault the enemy's almost impregnable position and three times was he beaten back.

On the night of the 7th he succeeded in turning LA LLAVE's wing, took the more difficult mountain pass, which that General commanded, and from that time forth the way was clear.

General DEGOLLADO arrived before the City of Mexico on the 22d of March, and might have then easily entered the city, but he suffered himself to be deceived by the millionaire ESCANDON, at whose place in Tacubaya he was living, MANDIO and others of the Rebels party, who made him believe that he had a large party within the walls of the city, and that his great personal popularity would be damaged by violent measures.

On Sunday night, the 10th, preparations were made for an attack upon DEGOLLADO's head-quarters by a force of 3,800 men under MARQUEZ. During that night they were allowed to flank the enemy's positions, and on Monday morning and the following day the forces of DEGOLLADO, though fighting like tigers, were made to feel the superiority in numbers and efficiency of that very artillery and those very men whom their stupid chief had allowed to come unmolested to the aid of the city. It is said that the chiefs fled early in the fight, and left their soldiers to make what feeble resistance they could. The result was, of course, a total rout.

After the action upon the field deeds of horror were committed such as can hardly be credited, but which can, nevertheless, be true. The cavalry of MARQUEZ, urged on by several priests, amused themselves by lancing the wounded with whom the field was covered, none of whom were spared. It appears that such deeds of blood and murder were not approved by all the members of MIRAMON's Government.

Mr. BLACK, our Consul, has had his passports tendered him. He applied to Mr. OTWAY, the English Minister, to take the American citizens and property under his protection, in the absence of any representative of our Government in the capital, and his request was denied.

During the stay of the Federalists in Tacubaya, not the slightest disorder was permitted. Everything went on well, and the rights of everybody were respected. But as soon as the Centralists entered, the scene changed; private houses without number were sacked by the drunken soldiery, citizens were outraged and murdered, and those who have escaped the tempest of religious fury, still shudder at the atrocities which they have been compelled to witness.

The above is condensed from the correspondence of the *Picayune*.

A circular of the British Minister, Mr. OTWAY, dated April 1, addressed to FREDERICK GLENNIE, commences:

SIR: From a dispatch which I received from the Earl of MALMESBURY by the last mail, it would appear that Her Majesty's Government, wearied out by its fruitless exertions to obtain from the Government calling itself the Central Government of Mexico, a settlement of the outstanding claims of British subjects, and being unable to bring to bear upon that Government the influence of the British naval force now off Vera Cruz, have determined on holding the whole Government indifferently responsible for the observance of all international obligations, so far as England is concerned. It is therefore the intention of Her Majesty's Government to take advantage of the presence of her fleet in the Gulf, and to hold Vera Cruz, by whatever party it is occupied, to be, as it were, the treasury of Mexico, and enforce there, as far as possible, the payment of all outstanding claims of British subjects in Mexico."

Mr. OTWAY requests Mr. GLENNIE to draw him up a clear and distinct statement of all those claims which he considers ought, in justice and equity, to be protected and maintained by Her Majesty's Government, and so enable him to communicate on the subject with the officer commanding the British naval force in the Gulf, and to carry out the instructions Mr. OTWAY had received from the British principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

The protest of the reactionary Government (that of ZULOAGA and MIRAMON) against the recognition of the Constitutional (or JUAREZ) Government by Mr. MCLANE, and also against all treaties, conventions, arrangements and contracts made with the same, begins with the recital of the downfall of the COMONFORT Government, the proclamation of the Tacuba platform, the accession of ZULOAGA, and the recognition of his Government by Mr. FORSYTH, who united with the other gentlemen, his colleagues, in felicitating the new President on his accession to power. It then proceeds to state how the American Minister opened a negotiation by the express orders of his own Government with that of the Republic for the purpose of concluding a treaty conceding to the United States for a stipulated sum of money a very considerable portion of the national territory, and the right of transit in perpetuity across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. These propositions were, however, at once rejected as injurious to the good name and vital interests of the Republic, whereupon it charged that the American Minister, and the United States Government at once changed their policy, annoying and embarrassing the Government by provoking and disagreeable questions, wounding the national honor, and preferring unfounded reclamations, a policy which finally resulted in the withdrawal of the legation.

From Washington.

COMPLICITY OF THE MORMONS WITH THE INDIANS—APPOINTMENTS—CONTRACTS, &C.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 30.

Dr. FORNEY, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Utah, writes to the Indian bureau, under date of March 18th, that he is in possession of such reliable information as leaves no doubt of the complicity of the Mormons in the Mountain Meadow massacre, and that after which, there was distributed among the leading Church dignitaries $30 worth of property. The seventeen children who escaped were in his (FORNEY's) care, and arrangements had been made to restore them to their friends in Arkansas.

Messrs. SNOW and HALSTED have been awarded the contract for making the survey of the Western boundary.

CORNELIUS O. FILSH has been removed as Postmaster at Detroit, and HENRY N. WALKER appointed in his place. The Post-office Department has had this case under consideration some months.

FRANCIS LOUSADA has been recognized by the President as British Consul for Massachusetts and Rhode Island, to reside at Boston.

THOMAS S. SUTTER, of New-Jersey, has been appointed public gardener *vice* MANN, deceased.

GEO. GIDEON, HARMON NEWELL, ANDREW LAWTON and JOHN FAXON, have been appointed Chief Engineers in the Navy.

OBADIAH B. CURRAN has been appointed Postmaster at Ithaca, New-York.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 1.

Mr. DAVIDGE, President of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, is one of the bidders for the contract for carrying the mails to California, and WILLIAM CHASE BARNEY has put in several propositions for the same service, *via* Nicaragua and different routes. The competition appears animated, and there is a probability that the service will be performed at a price lower than the amount of the postages.

It is not known whether Ex-Congressman GARNWOOD, of Arkansas, will accept the appointment of Commissioner of Indian Affairs, recently tendered him.

Death of Nicholas Hill.

ALBANY, Sunday, May 1.

Mr. NICHOLAS HILL, the eminent lawyer, died at 4 o'clock this morning. He had been attacked by a brain fever, but was supposed recovering until 3 o'clock, when he awoke in a sinking condition, and in one hour expired. His death casts the deepest gloom over the community.

Fire—Nail Factory Burned.

KEESEVILLE, N. Y., Saturday, April 30.

The nail factory of Messrs. J. D. KINGSLAND & Co. took fire this morning at 3 o'clock and was burned to the ground. The store-house adjoining, in which was a large quantity of nails, was saved. The nail factory and machines were fully insured.

The Canadian Parliament.

TORONTO, C. W., Saturday, April 30.

The Government was defeated this morning in the Upper House, the supplementary estimates being thrown out. This result was in consequence of the difference which exists between the Upper and Lower House on the question of removing the seat of Government to Quebec.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of the Overland Mail—Large Fleet of Clippers Arrived Out—Ship Monitor Burnt at Sea.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, April 30.

The California Overland Mail arrived in this city last evening, bringing San Francisco dates of the 8th inst.

General news quite meagre and unimportant. The markets of San Francisco were glutted with goods, owing to the large number of ships which had arrived within the week, and prices continued to decline. Advices from the Sandwich Islands state that the volcano of Mauna Loa continued very active. Several rich guano islands have been discovered northwest of the Sandwich Islands, and possession taken of them by the Commander of the Government steamer *Fenimore Cooper*.

A clipper-ship, on fire, supposed to be the *Monitor*, Capt. HOMWELL, from New-York for California, was passed on the Atlantic, no date, in lat. 14°, long. 35°. Several ships were around her at the time, and it is supposed the crew were saved.

The following clipper ships arrived at San Francisco during the three days previous to the departure of the mail: *Andrew Jackson*, WILLIAMS, from New-York Dec. 12; *Comet*, NEWMAN, from do., Dec. 14; *Gaspert*, MANSELL, from do., Sept. 22, *via* Rio Janeiro Dec. 10; *Aurie Kimball*, MANN, do., Sept. 16, *via* Rio Janeiro Dec. 11; *Hesperus*, GOSSN, do. do., Dec. 12; *Moonlight*, HALES, do. do., Nov. 4; *Crest of the Wave*, do. do., Oct. 29; *Buena Vista*, LAMSON, from Baltimore, Aug. 18; *Midnight*, HALES, from Boston Dec. 2. The ship *Fearless*, BEVANS, of Boston, had sailed for Hong Kong.

From Kansas and the Plains.

EMIGRATION TO ARIZONA AND SONORA—THE MINING REGION—INDIAN BATTLE, ETC.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, April 30.

Dispatches from Independence to the *Republican* say that a gentleman just arrived reports that the emigrants at the Pike's Peak mines and those along the route are enrolling themselves into companies for Arizona and Sonora.

The accounts from the new mining region continue encouraging. There is no diminution of confidence among the miners, and flattering reports continued to come in from the mountains.

The richest prospects were found in the vicinity of the South Pass and Arrapahoe, but the ground was still frozen and the snows were heavy.

Advices from Leavenworth state that a portion of the Leavitt party, which was dispatched by the Overland Express Company, returned to that city yesterday, bringing intelligence to the 9th of April from Denver City. They report that the route is in every way adapted to the requirements of travel. Grass, wood, and water are abundant. The stages, which left here on the 18th, had passed near the headwaters of Solomon's Fork, and were getting along quite well.

Three men were hung at Denver City on the 9th by a Vigilance Committee, for murder, causing great excitement. When informants left, large numbers of emigrants were pursuing the new road. The surveyors have estimated the maximum distance from Leavenworth to Denver City at five hundred miles.

MARTIN FIELDS, of this city, is appointed Postmaster at Boulder City.

The Santa Fé Mail of the 11th reached Independence this evening. The blacksmith and carpenter's shop of the military department was burned on the 8th inst. Loss not stated.

A battle was fought on the 3d inst., near Zuni, between the Navajoe and Apache Indians. Ten of the latter and eight of the former killed. The Navajoes also lost 4,000 sheep. The Zuni Indians assisted the Apaches.

The Paraguay Expedition.

ARRIVAL OF THE FULTON—THE STEAMSHIP WASHINGTON AT ST. CATHERINE'S, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 1.

The steamship *Fulton*, which arrived to-day, brought a heavy mail. She left Montevideo March 17. When three days out she shipped a heavy sea, and lost one quarter-boat.

The *Water-Witch* sailed in company with the *Fulton*, and was considerably damaged in her upper works in the same storm.

The *Fulton* arrived at St. Catherines March 23, and met there the steamship *Washington*, from New-York for San Francisco.

The *Fulton* and *Water-Witch* left Barbadoes in company, April 22. The former encountered heavy weather off Cape Hatteras.

The frigate *St. Lawrence* sailed from Montevideo about March 11, for Boston. The *Sabine* was to leave Montevideo on the 21st, with Commissioner BOWLIN, and the rest of the fleet would soon follow. All the vessels of the fleet were to return to the same ports in the United States from which they sailed. The above data was furnished by Assistant Engineer BUMSEN.

Naval Intelligence.

NORFOLK, Saturday, April 30.

Commodore DORNIN retires from the command of the Navy-yard to-day. Captain [illegible] succeeds him. A large number of additional hands are to be put to work, probably to raise the frigate *Columbia* or *Raritan*.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 1.

One of the boiler houses at the Navy-yard was burnt early this morning. The boiler was not injured. Loss $2,000 to $3,000.

Sentence of Murderers.

BRAMPTON, C. W., Saturday, April 30.

MOORE and OVER, the two negroes arrested for the murder and mail-robbery near here, ten days ago, were found guilty this morning, and were sentenced to be hung on the 7th of June. They made a full confession after the sentence.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—M. STRAKOSCH's season at this house commences on Wednesday next. Mlle. PICCOLOMINI is the bright particular star, and will commence her farewell performances.

The *matinée* on Saturday attracted a fair audience. Considering that LABORDE and FORMES made their first appearance for the season on this occasion, a much greater attendance might have been expected. "Martha" in Italian was the work selected for the performance, with an act from "Lucrezia" for GASSANIGA. LABORDE, BRIGNOLI, SUSINI, and FORMES sustained the principal parts—the last-named gentleman preferring, for some stupid, self-sufficient reason, to sing his part in German. The effect was of course ridiculous, but the complacency of Mr. FORMES was too dense to perceive this, and he aired his nationality at the expense of the public, and the other artists on the stage. The performance, in consequence, was not a brilliant one.

Mr. ULLMAN's artists commence a short engagement at Philadelphia immediately.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The last concert of the season took place at Niblo's Garden on Saturday. Of orchestral music we had BEETHOVEN's fourth symphony; "Les Preludes," by LISZT, and the overture to "Euryanthe," by WEBER. LISZT's work has been played by M. BERGMANN at his concerts during the present season, but was unknown to the Philharmonic Society. It is a gorgeously-colored piece of modern instrumentation—rich in all the wind instrument effects now so popular with the "Future" school of composers. The melodies possess, however, the rare advantage of being shapely, and are susceptible of massive treatment. Without the dryness of BERLIOZ, LISZT displays all the Frenchman's knowledge of effect—perhaps more. The work was superbly played.

Madame INMAN was announced, but indisposition prevented the lady's appearance. Mr. RICHARD HOFFMAN consequently was the only soloist. Semi-occasionally we have an opportunity to say a word or two in commendation of this fine artist. As a pianist of the most finished and elegant school he is almost without an equal. Everything he does is perfect; there is no player in the country more certain or more graceful in round variety of touch and phrasing. Without an effort, Mr. HOFFMAN could assume and maintain the first position as a Concert-player. MENDELSSOHN's serenade was magnificently played; also, the two pieces by LITOLFF and CHOPIN. In response to an *encore*, Mr. HOFFMAN gave us a couple of VERDI's melodies treated pianistically.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—The new play of "Charlotte Corday" was produced on Saturday evening for the first time in this City at the Metropolitan, for the benefit of Miss DAVENPORT, and was witnessed by a fair audience. It is not necessary to revert to the story on which the play is founded. It is familiar to every schoolboy. The interest of the piece centres principally in the part of the heroine, which it is but justice to Miss DAVENPORT to say, was rendered in a highly artistic and effective manner. We first find her as a simple country girl, whose enthusiasm in the cause of French liberty is awakened by the oppression to which her friends, the Girondists, are subjected. She visits Paris, gains access to *Marat*, whom she looks upon as the monster whose death would make France free; she kills him, and becomes herself a martyr in the cause of humanity. At the end of the second act the enthusiasm of the audience was aroused by Miss DAVENPORT's chanting the "Marseillaise," and they insisted upon a repetition of the closing tableau and the hymn, and subsequently called the lady before the curtain.

the curtain. There is very little in the other characters of the play to call for special mention. Of Marat himself we see very little. The character was rendered sufficiently [illegible] to suit the most exacting by Mr. Perry. [illegible] the [illegible] character of the play, and was rendered in a praiseworthy manner by Mr. Barton Hill. A leader of the Girondists, Barbaroux, is made by the dramatist a lover of Charlotte, and for the sake of a more effective closing tableau, the truth of history is sacrificed, and he perishes with her at the guillotine. Barbaroux was played by Mr. Conway with his usual taste and discrimination. Without any underplot, the play is somewhat heavy in its details, but nevertheless may be considered a success. It is announced for repetition to-night.

Laura Keene's Theatre.—"The Midsummer Night's Dream" will be repeated every evening during the present week.

Wallack's Theatre.—"Don Caesar de Bazan" will be played here to-night, followed by the laughable farce of "Box and Cox."

Theatre Français.—Etienne Arago's comedy of "Le Remords du Diable" will be produced here to-night for the first time.

Niblo's Garden.—This is the farewell week of Miss Jean Davenport [illegible]. To-night and to-morrow night the play will be Shakespeare's "Antony and Cleopatra." Other pieces are in preparation, and consequently these will be the last times of seeing the revival of this famous tragedy.

Barnum's Museum.—"Our Irish Cousin" is still the attraction here.

Bowery Theatre.—Miss Sallie St. Clair makes her debut here to-night in the famous melodrama of the "Green Bushes." There are two other pieces in the programme.

National Theatre.—The drama of the "Crown Jewels," "Master Humphrey's Clock," and "My Fellow Clerk," will be given here to-night.

Minstrelsy.—Go to Wood's for the best.

Singing.—Madame Sauvageot, whose successful French system has been submitted to practical test at Cooper Institute, announces that the course will be resumed in September.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Policeman McCune Dismissed—Retirement of Commissioners Nye and Ward—Resolutions Complimentary to them.

The Police Commissioners continued the trial of James McCune, formerly a Municipal policeman, at 10 A. M. Saturday. General Tallmadge, recalled by Mr. Devereux for the defence, testified that on the 3d of July, 1857, a portion of the Municipal Police of the Fourteenth Ward waited on him, and he told them he had no duty to assign them. Officer McCune himself was placed on the stand. He stated that between the 15th of April and the 3d of July, 1857, he did not receive any written or verbal order from the Metropolitan Police Commissioners and therefore could not have disobeyed any; he had never opposed any of the Metropolitan Policemen in the discharge of their duties; he was not detailed at the City Hall on the 16th of June; he had reported to the General Superintendent on the 6th or 7th of July; a portion of the Fourteenth Ward Police had waited on the General Superintendent on the 3d of July, and they were authorized to represent him.

Cross-examined by Gen. Nye—The witness acknowledged that he voted at the Fourteenth Ward Station-house in favor of the old Police; he had acted under the impression that the Metropolitan Police Law was unconstitutional; he was in the Station-house when Capt. Williamson was present, but did not hear what he said; he afterwards heard the substance of what he had said; he did not report at No. 88 White-street because it was too late when he heard that Williamson had given the order; he obeyed the orders of Capt. Kissner up to July 3, 1857.

Mr. Devereux asked that the case be postponed, as Capt. Kissner, a material witness, was too unwell to give his evidence. A letter from his physician to this effect was put in evidence.

George J. Smith, called by Gen. Nye, testified that Capt. Kissner was sufficiently well to testify in this case. The Commissioners refused to adjourn the case, and it was announced that the case was closed.

At 2 P. M. the Board met again, all the members present.

Mr. Bowen took the chair and Mr. Stillman offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the members of this Board tender to James W. Nye, Esq., their thanks for the impartial manner in which he has discharged his duties as President of this Board, and that he bears with him on the expiration of his term of service as Commissioner of Police, the cordial good wishes and hearty esteem of his associates.

It was adopted unanimously.

General Nye said he should do great injustice to his feelings to let the resolution pass without a reply. He thought the more of it because it came from those who knew how he had discharged his duties since he had been a member of the Board. His mind was moved by contending emotions. On the one hand he rejoiced that the day of his deliverance from the arduous duties of a member of this Board was come; on the other hand a strong sense of the pain of parting with his associates was present with him. He alluded to the difficulties which attended the first organization of the Board. He denied that the Police Department as at present organized, was a mere political machine. He had never asked a man seeking a police appointment what his politics were; nor, he would venture to say, had his colleagues. He made these remarks because he had seen it stated in the public prints that when he left the Board they would get rid of one of the political managers of the Department. If by a politician they meant one who loved his country, and would do every thing that he honorably could do for her welfare, then he was glad to be called a politician. He complimented his associates upon their conduct, as members of the Board, and declared that the Mayors of Brooklyn and New-York had always acted in the Board so uniformly for the public interest alone, that no one could judge from their action as Police Commissioners what their politics were. The conduct of the General and Deputy Superintendents and of the members of the Department generally, he commended. If, at any time, his advice could be of any service to the Board he would readily render it. It only remained for him, in conclusion, to bid them an affectionate good-bye.

Mayor Tiemann, in reply to Gen. Nye's allusion to his conduct and that of Mayor Powell, as members of this commission, said he had come into the Board avowedly opposed to the Metropolitan Police Law, and still was opposed to it. But he had stated at first that he would do nothing to obstruct the carrying out of that law, and he had endeavored to execute it properly. The minority in the Board had been treated with the greatest consideration, and he made this acknowledgment to the majority therefor.

Mayor Powell thanked Gen. Nye for his expressions of regard, and reiterated the remarks of Mayor Tiemann.

Mr. Stranahan offered the following resolution, which was also adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the members of this Board, on the retirement of L. B. Ward, Esq., from service as Commissioner of Police, tender him the expression of their personal esteem, and tender him their thanks for the industry, fidelity and zeal with which he has discharged his duties.

Mr. Ward briefly returned thanks and took occasion to say that he left the Board cheerfully, yet with high esteem for his associates. He had not sought the appointment and had not sought to be re-appointed.

The Board directed that certified copies of these resolutions be presented to Gen. Nye and Mr. Ward.

The Board then went into Secret Session.

Wm. Hilliard, formerly of the Mayor's Squad, was reinstated in the Department.

The Board detailed men for duty at the various Police Courts.

Officer James McCune was removed from office on the charges upon which he was tried in the morning. All the members of the Board voted in favor of removing him, except Mayors Tiemann and Powell, who voted against it.

Officer Treflinger, of the Tenth Ward, was dismissed from the Department for intoxication.

The Board adjourned to 1 P. M. to-day, when its reorganization will take place.

Mayor Lincoln and the delegation of Councilmen from Boston, visiting this City to attend the Sanitary Convention, were present at this meeting of the Board.

Serious Fight between the Police and a Mob.

A man named John Hussey had a quarrel with his wife Ellen, in Cherry-street, near Jackson-street, about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Officer [illegible], of the Seventh Precinct, came up and ordered them to desist, when Hussey and his wife retreated to their residence No. 32 Jackson-street, and standing inside of the door, defied the policeman. The officer then made a move towards Hussey, when the woman ran up stairs and brought down a tumbler, and handed it to her husband, with the advice to throw it at the officer. Hussey followed her advice, and the officer received a very ugly wound on the side of the head, from which the blood flowed profusely. Immediately a crowd assembled, and again the officer essayed to take Hussey into custody, when he was assailed by the crowd and beaten very badly.

Officer Howell, hearing the shouts of the people, ran up, but seeing how matters stood, knew he could be of no use, and therefore ran to the Station-house, a few blocks off, and informed Captain Cameron. Sergeant Copeland, with a platoon of twenty men, was dispatched to the scene of the conflict, and as soon as they made their appearance, they were saluted with groans and hisses. An attempt was then made to get at Hussey, when the crowd rushed in between them, and threw stones and brickbats at the officers, and also assaulted them with clubs. Officer Sharrott was badly hurt on the head with a club, and several others received slight wounds from stones. Orders were then given to the police to pitch in, which they did with a right good will, and in a short time they arrested the alleged ringleaders, named Daniel Brown, Thomas Cummings and Wm. White, besides clubbing a number on the head. The prisoners were conveyed to the Station-house, and the mob, now augmented in numbers to something like a thousand persons, followed hooting at the policemen. Captain Cameron assembled all of his force that was in the Station-house, and [illegible] and dispersed the mob in a short time. The scene of this disturbance is the same locality in which a most sanguinary conflict took place when the Metropolitan Police took charge of the Seventh Ward, in July, 1857.

Obituary.

Mr. Charles F. Hovey, a leading merchant of Boston, died at his residence in that city on Thursday, April 28, after an illness of several months. His age was 52. He was the senior partner of the well-known dry goods house of C. F. Hovey & Co., and had been engaged in active business in Boston for a period of thirty years. Having accumulated an ample fortune, he expended large sums in acts of unostentatious charity, making no pretentious claim to the character of a philanthropist, but doing much good in a quiet way. He was essentially progressive in his tendencies, espoused with warmth the doctrines of the Abolition school, in which he was an acknowledged leader; was an advocate of Woman's Rights, to which he gave his support because he believed in the justice of the claims of woman to equal privileges with men; attended the Free Convention held in Rutland, Vt., last Summer, and defrayed the expenses of publishing the official proceedings of that body; and in different ways gave his countenance and support to the reformatory movements of the day. In his personal relations, Mr. Hovey was esteemed as a truthful, generous, and thoroughly honest man. The *Boston Post* states that he had in contemplation many philanthropic purposes, which, had his life been spared a few years longer, he undoubtedly would have accomplished.

Funeral of Bishop Doane.—The funeral of Bishop Doane took place at Burlington on Saturday. The attendance was very large. At noon, a special train arrived from New-York, bringing several clergymen and friends of the late Bishop. The remains were laid out at the Bishop's residence, at Riverside, and were viewed by many hundreds of persons. St. Mary's Church was hung in mourning, the galleries and chancel being draped in dark purple and black. Upon the front of the altar was placed a cross in pure white, and on the wall behind it was the inscription, "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord, for they rest from their labors."

The service of the Episcopal Church was performed, Bishop Horton [?], Bishop Southgate and Bishop Potter, of New-York, taking part in it. The remains were interred in a grove in St. Mary's Church yard. The burial ground was crowded during the services, the whole population having turned out to witness the interment. The number of clergymen present was very large. Among them were Messrs. Odenheimer, Ducachet and Clay, of Philadelphia; Messrs. Smith and Neville, of Newark; all the clergymen of Burlington and the neighboring towns, together with about twenty from New York City. The clerical portion of the procession was very imposing.

The Yale Patent.

Philadelphia, Friday, April 29, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The article which appeared under the caption of "A greater than Hobbs," in yours of the 25th inst., is, we believe, likely to be the involuntary means of doing us harm, with those of your readers who do not remember that there have been two lock inventors of the name of Yale, whose works are entirely different. Lest any therefore should erroneously suppose that ours is the lock spoken of as the "Yale's Patent," we ask room in your columns for the following explanation: The "Duplex Lock, Yale's Patent," spoken of in the article referred to, was invented by the late Mr. Linus Yale, Sen., who sold his patent, dated June 13, 1844, to Mr. Bacon, the present manufacturer of a variety of locks under it. These locks are widely and entirely different in every respect from the locks of our manufacture, commonly known as the "Magic," "Infallible," and "Treasury" Locks, which are made under the various patents obtained by one Mr. Linus Yale, Jr., May 6, 1851, July 12, 1853, &c., &c. We may add, with just pride, that ours not only have not been picked, but also, that our challenge of $3,000 for picking is still open to the public.

Do not understand us to doubt the statements in the article referred to, that the "Duplex Locks" can be picked, our own manipulations on it have long since demonstrated the ease with which it can be accomplished, and it is now some years since we published to the world the weakness of Mr. Bacon's locks in this respect, and we are equally well aware that the "Parautoptic" or "Great Hobbs Lock" has been picked, since our Mr. Linus Yale, Jr., was indisputably the first to accomplish that feat, which he published as long ago as the year 1855.

Yours, respectfully, LINUS YALE, Jr., & CO.

Appointments by the President.

George Gideon, Chief Engineer in Navy, April 26, 1859.

Herman Newell, Chief Engineer in Navy, April 26, 1859.

Andrew Lawton, Chief Engineer in Navy, April 26, 1859.

John Faron, Chief Engineer in Navy, April 26, 1859.

Obadiah B. Curran, Postmaster at Ithaca, New-York, April 26, 1859.

Simeon M. Johnson, of New-York, Consul at Havre, April 27, 1859.

Mr. Bossiere, one of the proprietors of the New-Orleans *Courrier de la Louisiane*, was shot a few days ago by his partner, John M. Vernon, with whom he had a quarrel in relation to the affairs of the establishment.

The comet discovered at Ann Arbor, by Mr. Watson, on the 23d, was observed by Mr. Tuttle, at Harvard Observatory, on the 27th of April.

Burnett's Cocoaine.

From the Boston Post.

We are sorry to perceive that dealers have stooped to the unfairness of attempting to deprive Messrs. JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., of the just reward of their skill and enterprise. An article is offered in the market as the justly celebrated and very valuable "COCOAINE," while it is quite another affair, made in New-York, and called, to avoid a positive imitation, "Cocoine."

This is a poor subterfuge, and should not be suffered to be practiced to the injury of the very respectable and responsible gentlemen, who have devoted so much time, care and capital to inventing and making known the genuine article.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

PRICE FROM $50 TO $125.

For Families, Tailors, and all manufacturing purposes, these machines are unequaled. They are more durable, capable of doing a greater variety of work, and of earning more money than any machine in the market.

The new Family Machines, at $50 and $75 are attracting universal attention. They are much the best machines ever offered at a low price.

The prices of all our machines have been greatly reduced.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

To the Ladies Only.—The Victoria Bandage (or periodical protector) is now ready at the well-known Truss Office of MARSH & CO., 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, where a lady is in constant attendance at their private salesroom; and at HEGEMAN & CO.'S, MILHAU'S, &c.

Genuine Cocoaine, FOR DRESSING THE HAIR.
PREPARED ONLY BY
JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., BOSTON.
For sale by HEGEMAN & CO.,
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES.
No. 495 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
No. 182 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

Removal.
Messrs. PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER, Wholesale Druggists, have removed from No. 4 Fletcher-st. to No. 15 Beekman, near Nassau-st.

Take Healthful Physical Exercise,
At WOOD'S Gymnasium,
No. 6 East 28th-st.

May.

Hours roll away, and gentle May
Once more returns, with roses glistening;
Peace fills the air, the skies are fair,
The tiptoe winds seem mute and listening;
In shady bowers, through sunny hours,
The young birds chirp and coo together,
And man and earth both bless thy birth,
Sweet harbinger of Summer weather!

Already now, on Care's rough brow,
A softer Summer beam is playing,
As men and maids to country glades,
Or sea shores, are in fancy straying.
Away from toil the roar and coil
Of Gotham soon we hope to wander,
To press the turf, and dare the surf—
But men and boys have this to ponder.

Before they go—for all well know
The dangers linked with Summer weather—
Let all procure, who would make sure
Of comfort, health and joy together,
A stock of those *light Summer clothes*
Sold by Smith Brothers for cash payment;
No boy or man whatever can
Catch chills and fever in such raiment!

SMITH BROTHERS' One Price Wholesale and Retail Clothing Warerooms, Nos. 122, 138 and 140 Fulton-st., New-York.

Rogers & Raymond,
Nos. 121, 123 & 125 Fulton-st.
BOYS' DEPARTMENT.
TWO THOUSAND SPRING SUITS,
and
ONE THOUSAND
BOYS' RAGLANS, OVERSACKS, &c.
THIRTY NEW STYLES FOR BOYS.
In school, holiday and home clothing. Great variety in cut, sizes and materials.
EXTRAORDINARY CHEAPNESS.
One price and no deviation.

Rogers & Raymond.
FASHIONABLE SPRING STOCK
of
BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING
IMPROVED AND ORIGINAL STYLES,
INFINITE VARIETY IN SIZE,
Quality and Cut.
PARENTS
Are invited to call and examine the assortment at
ROGERS & RAYMOND'S
Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Broadway.

Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures.
Our magnificent assortment of NEW STYLES OF CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES will be sold during the Spring season, AT A SMALL ADVANCE ON COST.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND BROOME-ST.

[illegible] Texas, April [illegible], 1859.
Messrs. S. C. Herring & Co.:
Gentlemen: [illegible] night of the 10th February last, which consumed our entire [illegible] of goods. [illegible] W. S. Wilson [?].
Herring's Patent Champion Safes with Hall's patent powder-proof Locks, for sale by the patentees,
S. C. HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Stearns & Marvin's
WILDER PATENT
SALAMANDER SAFES.
These Safes are free from dampness. They have been in use for 17 years—have been tested in 200 accidental fires, and have never failed.
STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 40 Murray-st., N. Y.; No. 22 Gravier-st., N. O.

Spring Clothing
IN EVERY VARIETY,
READY-MADE OR TO ORDER.
DRUMGOLD & PROCH,
No. 214 Broadway.

Steel Against Feathers.
HOWE'S UNRIVALED ELLIPTIC SPRING BED BOTTOMS, FROM $4 50 TO $6.
AT RETAIL AT NO. 442 BROADWAY.

Barry's Tricopherous
Is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANSING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and Perfumers.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—New-York Times.
We prefer them for family use.—New-York Tribune.
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Humphrey's Homoeopathic Specifics are winning golden opinions by the brilliant success they daily meet in curing the sick. Hundreds of cases of Piles, of Catarrh, of Dyspepsia, of Coughs and Colds, of Headaches, of Fever and Agues, of old Bilious complaints and long standing Leucorrhea, are being cured weekly by the use of these simple Specifics. Each remedy is a specific for a particular disease, and in purchasing a case a cure can often be made of a most serious and long-standing ailment.

N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREY'S HOMOEOPATHIC SPECIFICS, with book of directions and 20 Remedies in large 2-drachm vials and morocco case $5; do. in plain case, $4; family case of 15 boxes and book, $2.

The Remedies by the single box or full case sent to any address, by mail or express, free of charge, on receipt of price. Address F. HUMPHREYS & CO., No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars: also, Fire and Burglar Proof Sideboards and Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Depot No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College place. (Formerly No. 192 Pearl-st.)

For Sale—THE LEASE, STOCK AND FIXTURES of REEVE'S extensive restaurant, No. 601 Broadway, adjoining the Metropolitan Hotel, extending through to Crosby-st. 200 feet. Also, on second floor, [illegible] of Phelan's billiard tables, in complete order. The whole will be sold together or separately. For further particulars, apply on the premises.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents a Box, Black or Brown, warranted; Depot No. 1 Barclay-st. Also, sold at No. 300 Broadway and all druggists. Infallible Unguent for the growth and beauty of the hair. [illegible] for the same.

Rupture Cured.—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder-braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendant.

Trusses, Elastic Stockings, for enlarged veins, Shoulder Braces, Female Supporters, Belts, Instruments for weak ankle joints, club-feet, bow-legs, &c., with Dr. GLOVER'S Lever Truss, which effects radical cures. No. 4 Ann-st., under the Museum.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs, and Toupees surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' long braids, Fronts, Half Wigs, &c., always on hand. For sale and the dye privately applied, at No. 6 Astor House.

How to Restrain the Passions and Cultivate the higher nature, and in what particulars to make the most of himself, may be learned by a Phrenological Examination at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway.

Gents' Spring Style of Hat now ready. Also a large assortment of Men's and Boys' Cloth Caps and straw goods, at No. 218 Broadway, under Barnum's Museum.

Weed's New Style $50 Family Sewing Machine.—The particular attention of Shirt Manufacturers is called to this improvement.
WHITNEY & LYON, No. 477 Broadway.

Paris Soft Hats.—A choice supply received by late steamers, made expressly to order for our retail sales.
LEARY & CO.,
Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House Broadway.

MARRIED.

DIGGET—DILLON.—In this City, on Saturday, April 30, by the Rev. Ralph Hoyt, George S. Digget to Miss Lottie M. Dillon, all of this City.

THORNE—DONALDSON.—In this City, on Thursday, April 28, by the Rev. John Roche, Geo. W. Thorne to Miss Elizabeth A. Donaldson, all of this City.

ROBB—CRANE.—In this City, on Thursday, April 28, by the Rev. Dr. Strong, Charles Robb, of Chicago, to Kate A., daughter of David D. Crane, Esq., of this City.

STEELE—SELDEN.—In this City, on Thursday, April 28, by the Rev. Dr. Tyng, Oliver E. Steele, of New-York, to Miss Elizabeth Selden, of Saybrook, Conn.

MARIE—HUBBARD.—In this City, on Thursday, April 28, by the Rev. Dr. Potts, Joseph Marie to Josephine, youngest daughter of N. T. Hubbard, all of this City.

ANDERSON—SHERWOOD.—In this City, by the Rev. Charles Fletcher, C. Frederick Anderson to Emeline, youngest daughter of the Rev. B. Sherwood, all of this City.

UNDERHILL—KIPP.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 12, Cyrus Underhill to Sarah Ann Kipp, both of this City.

MANDEVILLE—JENNINGS.—At Hoboken, on Wednesday, April 27, by the Rev. William H. Babbitt, James A. Mandeville, of the City of New-York, to Annie Eliza Jennings.

LANGDON—FULLER.—In Bristol, Conn., on Tuesday, April 26, by the Rev. L. Griggs, Mr. H. S. Langdon, of this City, to Miss Mary S. Fuller, of Bristol, Conn.

Hartford papers please copy.

WRIGHT—CORNWELL.—At Newburg, on Wednesday evening, April 27, at St. George's Church, by the Rev. Dr. Brown, George M. Wright, of Oswego, N. Y., to Caroline, youngest daughter of Geo. Cornwell, Esq., of the former place.

COOK—HALL.—In Hillsdale, N. Y., on Tuesday, April 26, by the Rev. J. N. Shaffer, Mr. [illegible] Cook, of Salisbury, Conn., to Miss Martha Hall, of Sheffield, Mass.

DIED.

[illegible].—In the City of Brooklyn, on Friday evening, April 29, after a brief illness, John [illegible], in the [illegible] year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 116 Concord-st., on Monday morning, May 2, at 10 o'clock.

SPERRY.—In this City, on Saturday evening, April 30, at 6½ o'clock, Henry Sperry, aged 45 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 31 East 12th-st., on Tuesday afternoon, May 3, at 2½ o'clock, without further notice.

CROZIER.—In this City, on Sunday, May 1, Washington I. Crozier, in the 29th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the deceased, together with those of his brothers, D. C. and John A. Crozier, are invited to attend his funeral, from the Church of the Nativity, on Avenue C, between 5th and 6th sts., this day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock.

ESELMAN.—In this City, on Saturday, April 30, Mary Morrison, wife of Alex. Eselman, aged 26 years and 8 months.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, May 3, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 5 9th-av. The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend.

HALLICK.—In this City, on Saturday, April 30, of consumption, Eliza Greig, wife of Capt. Wm. H. Hallick, and daughter of the late James S. Greig, aged 34 years and 1 month.

The relatives and friends, and members of the City Guard, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 103 Greene-st.

HILTON.—In this City, on Sunday morning, May 1, William M., second son of Henry and Ellen B. Hilton, aged 7 years.

Funeral services at the residence of his father, No. 11 East 29th-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, to which the friends of the family are invited.

MARQUAND.—In this City, on Sunday morning, May 1, Frederick P. Marquand, aged 23 years and 3 months.

Notice of the funeral will appear in Tuesday morning's Times.

FIELDS.—On Sunday evening, May 1, Willis Smith Fields, only child of Thomas C. and Annie E. Fields, aged 7 years, 1 month and 13 days.

Further notice of the funeral will be given.

SMITH.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, April 30, after a short illness, Mary Matilda Smith, daughter of Mary and the late Peleg Smith.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her brothers, Thomas M. and Charles H. Smith, are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her mother, No. 65 Montague-place.

BRIDGMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, April 30, in the 19th year of his age, Daniel H., eldest son of William F. Bridgman.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at the residence of his parents, No. 36 Adams-st., Brooklyn.

HARRIS.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday evening, April 30, suddenly, Zina H. Harris, M. D., aged 61 years.

His friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 3 o'clock, from the residence of Mrs. Brown, in Kent-av., corner of Park, Brooklyn.

CUSHING.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, April 30, Fannie, daughter of G. W. B. and Sophia M. Cushing, aged 4 years and 4 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday morning, 3d inst., at 9 o'clock, from the residence of her parents No. 156 Joralemon-st.

FLEEMAN.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday, April 30, David Fleeman, in his 53d year.

His funeral will take place from the residence of his son, W. H. Fleeman, No. 157 South 9th-st., this day, (Monday,) at 10 o'clock A. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

BROWN.—At Paris, France, on Monday, April 11, Eugenia Brown, only daughter of Mortimer and Martha Ann Brown.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

$1,000 REWARD WILL BE PAID ON the conviction of any one counterfeiting Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT. It is warranted to cure croup and dysentery, colic, sore throat, toothache, pains of all kinds, and chronic rheumatism, quicker than any other remedy, or no pay. Sold by all the druggists at 25 and 50 cents. Depot, No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—THE UNDERSIGNED is prepared to receive orders for cleaning, polishing and renovating pianos, folding doors, and every kind of furniture. Furniture cleaned and polished without removal and without soiling the finest carpet. Parties whose furniture may suffer from May moving, may have it made as good as new. Address MARTIN, Box No. 185, Times Office.

ABSOLUTE CERTAINTY.

Referring to the [illegible] of all the medical profession, Dr. [illegible], Vice-President of the New York Medical Society, says: "People want absolute certainty, and are not willing to rely upon probabilities, and therefore will [illegible] remedies which do not come up to their requirements." We believe the Doctor has hit the nail upon the head; "People want absolute certainty," and it would seem they have found it in the uniform effects of these medical Remedies. We allude to Radway's Ready Relief, Regulating Pills and Resolvent. These medicines cover the whole ground of Constitutional, Chronic and Acute Diseases. Rheumatic Fevers, Inflammations of the Liver and Bowels, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Scrofula, Glandular Disorders, all inherited taints, all skin diseases, and, in fact, all maladies which are not organic and consequent upon malformation or a change of structure, are unquestionably within the control of these great vegetable remedies.

Radway's Ready Relief is a preventive of Malarious Fevers, as well as a positive cure. Every householder should see that a supply of the Ready Relief and Regulating Pills is always within the reach of his family. Persons exposed to the heat of the sun, or subject to Headache, Apoplexy, Fits, Sunstroke or Catalepsy should always carry a bottle of Ready Relief about their persons. Its use, both as a beverage and outward application, will prevent sudden illness, and save all who are seized with these ailments from pain and [illegible].

R. R. R. Remedies sold by Druggists and Merchants everywhere.

RADWAY & CO., No. 162 Fulton street, New York; after May, No. 21 John st.

BOWERY CLOTHING EMPORIUM.
ESTABLISHED 1827.
W. L. CONKLIN & CO.,
NO. 8 BOWERY,
Wish to call the attention of the public to their assortment of MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING;
SPRING OVERCOATS! BUSINESS SUITS!
A large assortment of SPRING OVERCOATS AT VERY LOW PRICES, Ranging from $6 upward.
Fancy Cassimere Pants and Vests in proportion.
GOODS MADE TO ORDER in the MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE, at short notice, and upon economical terms. DON'T FORGET—No. 8 BOWERY.

CARPETING.
NEW AND CHOICE PATTERNS FOR SPRING SALES.
SMITH & LOUNSBERRY,
No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.,
Are now opening their entire Spring importations at the following low rates:
Velvet and Medallions, best English... 12s. to 14s. per yard
Tapestry and Brussels, best English... 6s. to 11s. per yard
Three-ply and Ingrain, new styles.... 4s. to 8s. per yard
Floor Oil Cloths, &c., &c., at equally low rates.

MRS. WINSLOW'S
SOOTHING SYRUP,
FOR
CHILDREN TEETHING,
Will Certainly Regulate the Bowels.
Will Certainly Relieve Griping in the Bowels.
Will Certainly Cure Wind Colic.
Will Certainly Cure Dysentery and Diarrhea.
It is sure, YES, ABSOLUTELY SURE, to give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the infant; it is perfectly harmless and simple, but effective. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the Syrup has been administered.
None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS is on the outside wrapper.
Price only 25 Cents per Bottle.
Price only 25 Cents per Bottle.
Price only 25 Cents per Bottle.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
Principal Office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE
Has earned a just reputation for promoting the growth and preserving the beauty of the human hair. Instead of possessing the heating and rancid qualities of all animal preparations, such as bear's grease, &c., it is a cooling vegetable oil, highly perfumed, and extremely agreeable and cleanly. As it imparts a healthy natural gloss to the hair, we do not hesitate to recommend it to our fair friends.—*Leslie's Family Magazine.*

PETER R. DEYO,
ADVERTISING AGENT,
OFFICE NO. 10 NASSAU BANK BUILDING.
Reference—Messrs. RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.
All desirous of advertising through his (Mr. Deyo's) agency, can do so with the fullest confidence in all his representations.—*N. Y. Express, March 5, 1859.*

GAS FIXTURES!
French, English and American.
CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, &c., &c.,
of new and elegant
DESIGNS,
Now opening for the Spring trade, and for sale
CHEAP,
by W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

FRENCH CHINA!
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
&c., &c.
We invite the attention of buyers to our
UNEQUALED ASSORTMENT
of other Goods.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

NATIONAL QUARANTINE AND SANITARY CONVENTION.
COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS,
NEW-YORK, April 30, 1859.

On motion of S. H. WETMORE, seconded by J. McNULTY, M. D., it was ordered:

That the Secretary be authorized to publish the record of the resolution of A. H. STEVENS, M.D., and the votes thereon, as adopted at the preceding session of this Convention.

Resolved, That in the absence of any evidence establishing the conclusion that yellow fever has ever been conveyed by one person to another, it is the opinion of this Convention that personal quarantine cases of yellow fever may be safely abolished: *provided* that *fomites* of every kind be rigidly restricted.

AFFIRMATIVES—86.

The President, (J. H. Griscom, M.D.,) of N. Y.

A. H. Stevens, M.D., N. Y.	John Watson, M.D., N. Y.
E. H. Harris, M.D., N. Y.	J. McNulty, M.D., N. Y.
Stephen Smith, M.D., N. Y.	W. C. Anderson, M.D., N. Y.
D. M. Reed, M.D., N. Y.	J. W. Sterling, M.D., N. Y.
A. A. Jones, M.D., N. Y.	S. S. Purple, M.D., N. Y.
L. S. Cooper, M.D., N. Y.	Joel Foster, M.D., N. Y.
S. S. Hubbard, M.D., N. Y.	James O. Pond, M.D., N. Y.
D. [illegible], M.D., N. Y.	F. W. Johnston, M.D., N. Y.
A. Underhill, M.D., N. Y.	T. C. Finnell, M.D., N. Y.
W. Brockwell, M.D., N. Y.	E. Lee Jones, M.D., N. Y.
J. Miller, M.D., N. Y.	Saml. Boyd, M.D., N. Y.
W. H. Williams, M.D., N. Y.	J. H. Jerome, M.D., N. Y.
W. Sweeney, M.D., N. Y.	W. R. Donaghe, M.D., N. Y.
J. R. Wood, M.D., N. Y.	A. N. Bell, M.D., N. Y.
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G. B. Wood, M.D., Penn.	J. C. Wilson, M.D., Del.
R. La Roche, M.D., Penn.	G. W. Cowdery, M.D., Va.
J. P. Lamb, M.D., Penn.	W. M. Wilson, M.D., Va.
L. W. Buffington, M.D., Pa.	John Darby, M.D., Ala.
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H. G. Clark, M.D., Mass.	E. M. Snow, M.D., R. I.
J. M. Moriarty, M.D., Mass.	J. Mauran, M.D., R. I.
D. H. Storer, M.D., Mass.	F. H. Peckham, M.D., R. I.
J. A. Nichols, M.D., N. J.	O. Grant, M.D., N. J.
M. Baldwin, M.D., N. J.	R. A. Cross, M.D., N. J.
S. H. Southard, M.D., N. J.	T. T. Wittingham, M.D., N. J.
J. P. Trimble, M.D., N. J.	J. M. Cornelison, M.D., N. J.
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J. P. Batchelder, N. Y.	Jos. S. Bailey, Mass.
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Jos. Blunt, N. Y.	Clement Willis, Mass.
Hon. D. S. Gregory, N. J.	Hon. M. Bigelow, N. J.

NEGATIVE 3.

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H. N. Parkhurst, M.D., N. J.	J. B. Halliday, M.D., N. Y.
Thos. H. Town, M.D., Penn.	W. H. Taylor, M.D., Penn.

CHAS. H. HASWELL,
A. N. BELL, M. D.,
GABRIEL GRANT, M. D.,
HENRY G. CLARK, M. D.,
E. W. D. [illegible], M. D.,
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Secretaries.

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THE MUSICAL GUEST,
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CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,
THE LARGEST IN THE CITY.
Built by Wm. B. Astor, Esq., expressly for the business.
NOS. 70 AND 72 BOWERY.
One of the largest
NEW AND MOST TASTY STOCKS OF READY-MADE CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS
EVER OFFERED.
The CUSTOMERS' DEPARTMENT not equaled.
COMPETITION DEFIED.
SPRING STYLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION READY.
Ladies are invited to call and examine the Children's Department, which is not in any way excelled by any in the world.
F. B. BALDWIN.

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"A splendid and reliable life of the founder of a religion that strove many centuries with Christianity for the mastery of the world, that failed because everything human must fail in a conflict with the divine, must be a welcome book."
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"THE HEART OF THE ANDES."
On exhibition for a short time previous to being taken to Europe, at
THE STUDIO BUILDING,
No. 15 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Admission 25 cents.
J. McCLURE, Publisher.

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NOTICE.
[illegible] Kerosene Works being now completed, we give notice that ALL Orders from the [illegible] KEROSENE OIL [illegible] found to be [illegible].
NEW-YORK KEROSENE OIL COMPANY,
No. 55 Beaver-st., New-York.

COUNTRY SITES FOR SALE CHEAP ON the Palisades, three miles below Piermont, and connecting with New-York several times daily by Dobbs' Ferry by the northward, railroad one hour from Barclay-st., and every morning and evening steamboat. These plots contain 3 to 5 acres each, or the whole will be sold together. There are fine forest trees, evergreens and running water, and the view extends up the river to the Highlands, and westward more than 30 miles over the Hackensack Valley to the Ramapo Mountains. Few places so accessible to the City, and containing so many natural advantages are to be found. Apply to WILLIAM HARRY ARNOUX, No. 169 Nassau-st.

REPLATING.—AS GOOD AS NEW.—FAMILIES having Plated Castors, Cake-Baskets, Coffee Urns, Tea Sets, Forks, Spoons, &c., from which the silver is worn off, can have them replated at short notice, and at a moderate price by applying to LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

WHISKERS IN SIX WEEKS.—YES, MY magical Onguent will force the beard or moustache or hair to grow luxuriantly within that time, without staining or injuring the skin. Price $1. Sent to any address by mail free. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 109 Nassau-st.

CLARK'S SYRUP.—THIS VEGETABLE PREPARATION is working wonders all over the world, and for Liver, Womb, or Scrofula complaints, and Female Weaknesses, General Debility, it is perfectly magical. In quart bottles, and is like wine to drink.

CLARK'S SYRUP, IN ALL CASES OF Sexual Incapacity, or diseases of the Spine and Kidneys, is magical. Try it. C. H. RING, 192 Broadway.

CLARK'S SYRUP CHANGES THE WHOLE condition of the blood, and kills the poison which feeds the fire of disease. C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway.

TRY CLARK'S SYRUP, THE GREAT Blood-Purifier, for Weakness. Sold by all druggists.

TRY CLARK'S SYRUP, THE GREAT Blood-Purifier, for Dyspepsia. HAYS, Brooklyn.

TRY CLARK'S SYRUP, FOR ANY DELICATE Female. BARNES & PARKS, Wholesale.

TRY CLARK'S SYRUP, FOR SCROFULA, Jaundice &c., or any blood disease.

CLARK'S SYRUP, FOR SORE THROAT, is magical. BARNES & PARK, wholesale.

CLARK'S SYRUP IS ALL ROOTS AND no minerals. $500 will be given for any grain found in it.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

Name.	Date.		Leave.	For.
FOR EUROPE.				
Saxonia	May	2	New-York	Southamp'n.
Arabia	May	4	Boston	Liverpool
Jura	May	5	New-York	Liverpool
Prince Albert	May	6	New-York	Galway
Ariel	May	7	New-York	Southam'n.
City of Wash'gton	May	7	New-York	Cork
Africa	May	11	New-York	Liverpool
North Briton	May	14	Quebec	Liverpool
Glasgow	May	14	New-York	Glasgow
Bremen	May	14	New-York	Southa'n.
FROM EUROPE.				
Bavaria	April	15	Southamp'n	New-York
Niagara	April	23	Liverpool	Boston
Kangaroo	April	27	Liverpool	New-York
Anglo Saxon	April	27	Liverpool	Quebec
Persia	April	30	Liverpool	New-York
Weser	April	30	Bremen	New-York
Nova Scotian	May	4	Liverpool	Quebec
Arago	May	4	Southamp'n	New-York
Borussia	May	4	Southamp'n	New-York
Vigo	May	6	Cork	New-York
FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.				
Moses Taylor	May	5	New-York	Aspinwall
Northern Light	May	20	New-York	Aspinwall
FOR MEXICO.				
Tennessee	May	15	New-Orleans	Vera Cruz
FOR HAVANA.				
Empire City	May	3	New-York	Havana
Isabel	May	6	Charleston	Havana

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Fulton, for Southampton and Havre—E. Symes, (bearer of dispatches to the French Government,) Mr. and Mrs. E. Beck, Miss M. Beck, Miss E. Beck, Mr. E. and Mrs. S. Beck and 2 servants, Major Z. B. Tower, U. S. A., Mr. and Mrs. [illegible], Mrs. S. Bowne and servant, Miss Mary Bowne, Miss Kate Bowne, Miss Margaret Bowne, [illegible] Mr. and Mrs. J. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. [illegible], Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Paine and servant, Miss Lucy [illegible], Miss Jay, Henry Carey, Miss Bell, Miss E. Hayes, Leon Marcotte, J. E. Taylor, [illegible] Total, 281.

In steamship Augusta, for Savannah—Mrs. H. [illegible] and 2 children, W. S. Hart, W. Whitlock, David Lindsey, [illegible] Day, and 8 in the steerage.

In steamship Jamestown, for Norfolk, Richmond, &c.—W. N. Swazey, John Livery, J. W. Elliott, [illegible] Chas. McGinery, J. Rowling and lady, Lt. Col. Eddis, U. S. A., Conway Whittle, and 16 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Northern Light, from Aspinwall—Archbishop Blanchett, Very Rev. Mr. Blanchett, the Rev. P. A. Ward, the Rev. H. C. Bottle and family, W. J. Beers and family, Dr. J. W. Laughorn and family, G. McMurry, E. W. Hull, Mrs. Jones and two children, Mrs. O. Evans and child, W. A. Piper, F. S. Hastings, F. J. Bean, H. Dopman, E. Kelley, J. Butler, J. W. Gresby, J. Mathewson, A. S. Barnes, Mrs. Nelson and child, Mrs. Aldridge, Mrs. E. Neavitt, W. F. Hamilton and family, Mrs. and Miss Chapman, G. White and family, [illegible] and 375 others. From Aspinwall—Capt. [illegible], Purser Morris, U. S. N., Miss J. Kinard, L. W. Smith, Captain Bill, S. L. Isaacs, M. Ferez, Captain Luna, and J. Parado.

In steamship Columbia, from Charleston—Mrs. R. C. Jordan, Miss Jordan, Mrs. Van Ander, Mrs. Noyes, Miss Noyes, N. Blanchard, H. W. Peck, F. M. Schenck, [illegible] and 84 in the steerage.

In steamship Alabama, from Savannah—Miss Hyatt, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Mitchill, Mrs. Campbell and infant, [illegible] and 73 in steerage.

In steamship Jamestown, from Norfolk, Richmond, &c.—Mrs. A. Lubreck and 3 children, [illegible] and 16 in the steerage.

In steamship Bremen, from Bremen—Theodore Marx, [illegible] in second cabin, and 260 in the steerage.

In steamship Roanoke, from Norfolk, Portsmouth, &c.—Miss Bingham, W. T. Rae, Henry Wade, [illegible] and 22 in the steerage.

In steamship Circassian, from Galway—Miss Barry, [illegible] second cabin, and 169 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 60 | Sun sets.... 6 66 | Moon [illegible]
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 9 18 | Gov. Island.. 9 [illegible] | Hell Gate.... [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, April 30.

Cleared.

Steamships Augusta, Woodhull, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill & Son; Huntsville, Post, Savannah, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Jamestown, Parrish, Norfolk, Ludlam & Heineken; Saxonia, (Ham.) Ehlers, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.

Steamers Patapsco, Layfield, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Artisan, [illegible], Baltimore, ———.

Ship S. H. Talbot, Burgess, Shanghae and Hong Kong, M. M. Freeman & Co.

[illegible]

Sloop Blackstone, Allen, Bristol, ———.

Arrived.

Steamship Columbia, Berry, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. [illegible] for Savannah. The Columbia has had very heavy gales from N. E., north of Cape Hatteras.

Steamship Jamestown, Parrish, Richmond, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Heineken. [illegible]

Steamship James Adger, Woodhull, Charleston [illegible] with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. [illegible]

Steamship Northern Light, Tinklepaugh, Aspinwall [illegible], with mdse. and passengers to D. B. Allen.

Steamer Patapsco, Layfield, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Experienced a heavy gale from N. E.

Steamer Boston, Bellew, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer [illegible], Williams, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Marianne Nottebohm, Lamb, Liverpool March [illegible], with mdse. and passengers to Laytin & Hurlbut. [illegible]

[illegible]

Arrived.....SUNDAY, May 1.

Steamship Bremen, (Brem.,) Wessels, Bremen April [illegible] [illegible]

Steamship Circassian, (Br., screw,) Whiple, Galway, April 19, via St. Johns, N. F., 26th, with mdse. and passengers to American Express Co.

Steamship Alabama, Schenck, Savannah April 27, with mdse. and passengers to Saml. L. Mitchill & Son. Has experienced heavy N. E. gales of wind during the whole passage.

Steamship Roanoke, Skinner, Norfolk, Portsmouth, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Heineken. [illegible]

Steamer Parkersburg, Powell, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co. [illegible]

Steamer Petrel, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

[illegible]

Schr. C. Baldwin, ———, Rockland 4 ds., with lime.

WIND—During the day, from N. to S. S. E.

Sailed.

Steamships Fulton, for Southampton and Havre; City of Manchester, for Liverpool; Augusta, for Savannah. Ships Resolute, for Liverpool; Champion, for San Francisco.

On Sunday—Steamship Jamestown, for Richmond.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, April 30.—Arr. ship Western Empire, Smith, Liverpool [illegible] bound for Boston, leaky. She had been throwing cargo overboard for three days. Expected to lighten the ship and stop the leak. She wanted no assistance.

NEW ORLEANS, April 29.—Arr. steamship Philadelphia, from New-York; ships Belle Creole, Boston; Dauphine, Gulf Stream, and John Parsons, all from Liverpool.

Miscellaneous.

KEY WEST, April 26.—The bark [illegible] is discharging. The brig A. Avery sailed for New-York to-day. The brig Tyrant has been sold, and is now loading for New-York. About 2,100 bales cotton have been saved from the ship Mulhouse. Amount thus far [illegible].

SAVANNAH, April 28.—The schr. Tillie [illegible], from New Smyrna, Fla., put in here to-day, in distress.

Spoken, &c.

[illegible]

Foreign Ports.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE TWO ELEGANT NEW BROWN stone houses Nos. 132 and 134 Madison-avenue, being each twenty-five feet front by ... feet deep; ... high, built in the very best manner, and replete with every convenience, and will be finished ready for occupancy by the 1st day of March next. Terms very accommodating to a responsible party. For further particulars, apply to A. W. FRY, No. 12 Chambers-st., from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M. [illegible]

VILLAS, COUNTRY SEATS, COTTAGES, AND FARMS, FOR SALE.

BY E. H. LUDLOW & CO., NO. 51 LIBERTY-ST. A number of elegant residences, with spacious grounds, graced with fruit trees and shrubbery, and commanding fine river views, at each of the following villages on the Hudson, viz.: Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, and Nyack. Also on Staten Island; at Orange and Bloomfield, N. J. Also, a large number of fruit and dairy farms, and country seats with farms attached, from one to three hours' ride from New-York, at prices ranging from $1,000 to $50,000. N. B.—Several eligible country seats and farms to exchange for good city property.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE On Bergen Heights, N. J., OR WILL BE EXCHANGED For wages or staple fancy goods. Address J. L. B., Box No. 129 Times Office.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—THE BRICK house No. [illegible] ...-st., 3 stories high, ... [illegible] ... Also the house and lots Nos. 230 and 232 West 42d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; 4 stories and basement, ... [illegible] ... Also, two small ... houses in ...-st., between Lexington and 3d avs. The above houses and lots are well worthy of attention. ALSO, TO LET: House and store No. 212 Water-st., at a very low rent. And apartments No. 262 Division-st., consisting of four rooms each, with Croton water in the kitchen; and No. 181 Navy-st., Brooklyn. Apply to W. A. COIT, No. 15 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR EXCHANGE—I HAVE A FIRST-CLASS house, near the Central Park, with gas, bath, Croton water, &c.; three lots in this City, 25x100 each; four lots in Milwaukee Falls, Wis., $400 each; and four farms (mostly woodland) in Michigan. I will exchange for a good business, or for a stock of goods, or a farm in this State or East or South. No real estate broker need answer this without he has the real thing. Drug store, bakery and saloon, dry goods, millinery goods, &c., will be taken if an exchange to be made immediately, or a farm. Address SAMUEL SPRING, Auburn, N. Y.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FURNISHED HOUSE in Brooklyn, if applied for immediately. The three-story and basement brick house, with stone trimmings, No. 10 Tompkins-place. The house is 22x45, with an inclosed piazza. It contains 14 rooms, and is in fine order; is replete with all the modern improvements. The parlor story is beautifully frescoed in oil. The location is one of the most desirable in the City, being convenient to the cars and ferries. The above is a fine opportunity for any person wishing a pleasant house in a desirable neighborhood. Apply to W. H. BREDEN, No. 197 Liberty-st., or E. HONDLOW, Esq., No. 2 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A DOUBLE English Gothic cottage, all the modern improvements; large plot of ground, fine fruit and ornamental trees, shrubbery, &c., in perfect order, 1½ miles from Fulton Ferry by Fulton-av. cars. The property has not been offered for sale before this Spring. It is one of the most beautiful residences in the city, but should be seen to be appreciated, and will positively be sold within 60 days, as the owner is obliged to leave. Apply to A. B. DAVENPORT, corner of Fulton-av. and Oxford-st., or on the premises, No. 124 Oxford-st.

FOR SALE—THE FINELY FINISHED, FIRST-class, 4-story, brown-stone house and lot, No. 17 East ...-st. House built in 1857, and just put in complete order and ready for immediate occupancy. Lot 25x98. ... built in best manner, with every modern improvement and convenience. Will be sold low, as the owner moves into the country. For particulars apply on the premises, No. 17 East ...-st., or to H. MASON, No. 22 Water-st.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN.—Viz., one of those elegant, new, small three-story brick houses on St. Felix-st., just south of Fulton-av.; also, one of that beautiful block of frame cottages on Carlton-st. (now called Fort Green-place,) just south of Fulton-av. Apply to A. DONNELLY, on the premises, or WILLIAM B. NICHOLS, (owner,) No. 19 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PIECE OF GROUND on the corner of Hammond and 4th sts.; the dimensions are 60 feet on Hammond and 150 feet on 4th-st. If desired the Hammond-st. lots, 60x110, or 60x30, will be sold in one parcel, and the 4th-st. lots, 25x60 feet, by the single lot. For particulars, inquire on the premises, or of ... STARR, at the office of *Commercial Advertiser*, No. 68 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT FURNITURE, the 4-story brown-stone English-basement house No. ... West ...-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., newly painted and papered throughout, and in perfect order, with all the modern improvements. For cards of admission and terms, apply to BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL, No. 65 Wall-st., or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 30 EAST THIRTY-SIXTH-ST., near Madison-av., the 4-story brown-stone front house; lot full size; house 25x60 feet; built in the best style, and perfect in all its parts. Terms accommodating. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HOUSE AND lot No. 20 Lamartine-place, 29th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; the house has Croton water to the third story, with gas, water-closets, speaking-tubes, &c. Apply on the premises from 2 to 6 o'clock.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS four story brown stone front house No. 129 West 34th-st. This house has been put in perfect order, with plate glass and painted throughout. Inquire of E. F. CARMAN, No. 1,198 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—A very valuable house-lot on Columbia-st., east side, near Pierrepont-st., two minutes' walk from Wall-st. Ferry, at a very reasonable price. Apply to A. WESSON, No. 5 Park-place, New-York.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY and attic house, No. 230 East Broadway, (fronting ... Square,) with all the modern improvements; full and complete. Apply to D. FIELD, No. 121 Broome-st.

FOR SALE—LEXINGTON-AVENUE—A THREE-story high stoop brick front house and lot on Lexington-av., near 28th-st.; house 19 feet 7 inches wide. Possession at once. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE—A VACANT LOT ON THE SOUTH side of 30th-st., near 6th-av., 25x98 feet. Also, one on ...-st., near 29th-st. Terms made to suit purchaser. Inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS. ARCHITECTURAL designs for country houses complete for $5 each. At the architectural office, No. 289 Broadway, near Reade-st. ... No charge for plans not approved of.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—WITH WHOLE OR part of furniture, a house near 6th-av., in perfect order, with all improvements. Apply at 24 West 17th-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—DWELLING-HOUSE, IN PLYMOUTH ..., within one half mile of the Naugatuc Railroad station. The house is situated near the Congregational and Episcopal Churches, on a lot of about two acres. It is a two-story frame building, with four large rooms on the first floor, aside from the hall, kitchen, &c.; five large rooms on the second floor, and four of a ... There is an adjoining building, ... feet ... high, an ice-house, barn, and one stable, (two ...) ... There is also on the same lot a two-story brick store, which may be sold with the house or ...; also, a few rods from the premises, a lot containing six or seven acres of mowing and pasture and an orchard on the same. For further particulars, inquire of RICHARDS HAIGHT & CO., Nos. 30 and ...-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE—FOR SALE, AT ..., Westchester County, the residence lately occupied by Dr. Walsh, and built by him for his own occupancy. The house is about ... built by day's work in the most substantial manner, filled in with brick, and ... the most complete throughout. The carriage-house and stable are ample and complete, and the whole ... perfect order. The grounds contain between 4 ... acres, and are highly improved with a great variety of fruit and ornamental trees. The house commands an extensive view on all sides, from East River to the Palisades. It is but half a mile from Fordham Station, Harlem Railroad, and but 12 miles from the City. ... be sold for $12,000, and a portion of the purchase money remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to A. ... No. 211 Pearl-st.; or to Dr. CHAS. Mc..., on the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A large three-story house, 36 by 48, containing ... rooms, are hard finished, with 4 acres land, ... fruit trees; an excellent well of water in area; cistern in rear; the water from each is brought into the house by force pumps; situated in the village of ..., Staten Island, two miles from Rossville. ... steamboats ply daily, at from 10 to 15 cents; each way ... sail from the City, and within one quarter of a mile of the Staten Island Railroad Dépôt; three quarters of a mile from Princes' Bay. A most delightful place for bathing and fishing. For further particulars, apply to SAMUEL EDDY, No. 81 Liberty-st., New-York.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT YONKERS—... for sale, or exchange for City property. The ... new four-story brick building, built for manufacturing purposes—a double horizontal steam engine of 60 ... power each, and locomotive boilers put in ... this Spring; 100 feet of dock in front of building ... near the Hudson River Railroad dépôt and ... landing. Apply to H. F. DEVOE, No. 126 ..., New-York.

... AT NEW-ROCHELLE—NEAR THE ... House, a beautiful country seat furnished, ... upon the river; five acres in flower and ... garden, with choice fruit; gardener kept; fruit ..., all complete; good bathing, fishing and ... minutes to the cars, three by the steamboat. ... at 7 and 9 A. M., and at 4 and 5 P. M. ... ROBT. BOLTON, on the place.

... NEAR NEWBURGH, N. Y.—A LARGE ... house, in complete order, with water ..., situated at the north end of the village, ... fine view of the river and surrounding country, ... occupied by L. P. Dodge, Esq. ... inquire of J. C. MASTERS, ... or to ... McDOWELL, No. 66 Park-place, New-York.

... FOR SALE—COUNTRY RESIDENCE—at ..., Westchester, N. Y.—... [illegible]

[illegible]

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

VILLA RESIDENCE FOR SALE—SITUATED on Newark Bay, one mile from Bergen Point, and about ... from Jersey City, by Plank road. Contains an area of about 3 acres of land beautifully laid out with a choice variety of forest trees and evergreens. The house is a double two-story and attic frame, with piazza, commanding an extensive view of the Bay and Staten Island and the Bay Shore ..., and is in complete order. It is furnished suitably and handsomely throughout, and is ready for immediate occupation. There is also carriage house, stable, poultry yard, &c.; also, good vegetable garden with fine bearing fruit trees; also, excellent well of water. Good bathing, boating, and fishing immediately in front of the house; also fine double bath-house. For terms, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—A DELIGHTFUL SUMMER AND WINter residence, at Elliottville, North Shore, Staten Island; large garden, with fruit and shade trees, in lawn of several acres; stables, etc.; magnificent view of the bay and city, and near the ferry. Also, to let, a pretty brick cottage beautifully situated on the shore at Elliottville, close to the ferry; excellent bathing and boating in the garden. Inquire of Dr. Elliott, No. 1 Astor-place, or Barrett & Brinsmade, No. 14 Wall-st.

FOR SALE AT ELIZABETHPORT, N. J.—The residence corner Broadway and the Park; the house is new and in the best of order, the grounds are tastefully laid out and supplied with a great variety of shrubbery, shade, ornamental and fruit trees; is within five minutes walk of the steamboat landing, from which first-class steamers run in one hour to New-York. Terms moderate; possession given immediately. Inquire on the premises or of E. L. SMITH, Clerk of steamer Red Jacket, Pier No. 2 North River.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AT MORRISANIA—A 2-story house, gothic style with a wing, situated on the Boston Road, between Wall and George sts., on high ground with a pleasant prospect, and perfectly healthy; half an acre of ground; good stable, hen-house, well, cistern; fruit and ornamental trees; the house contains 14 rooms, good cellar, and has recently been painted throughout. Apply to J. L. PARSHALL, corner of Washington av. and 5th st., Morrisania, or E. BARNES, No. 35 Chambers-st., New-York.

FURNISHED RESIDENCE TO LET AT PEEKSKILL—About 3 acres of ground, good vegetable garden, abundance of fruit, soft spring water running into the house, beautiful river view, within two minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad Dépôt, neatly furnished, with every appliance to make it a genteel desirable residence for a family wishing to spend the Summer in the country. Inquire of L. C. COE, No. 152 Broadway; C. R. ADAMS, No. 136 West 30th-st.; or Dr. MAY, on the premises.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, at Morristown, N. J., half a mile east of the dépôt—a commanding location, with 12 acres of land in a high state of cultivation, and a choice selection of fruit trees just in bearing. The house is six years built, has two stories and attic, 14 rooms, modern improvements and no repairs needed. Grounds tastefully laid out, shade and ornamental trees in abundance, and a beautiful grove in the rear. Outbuildings complete. A very desirable residence. Inquire of WM. H. ROSSITER, opposite the dépôt.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, FURNISHed, located in Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., 2½ miles from the Harlem Railroad, and about 40 miles from New-York. As a pleasant, quiet, and healthy Summer residence, it cannot be surpassed. The place contains about 5 acres, including a fine garden and a variety of choice fruit trees, and will be rented for six months or a year. Apply to G. MILLER, No. 35 Pearl-st., or G. W. MILLER, on the premises.

COUNTRY SEAT AT HASTINGS FOR SALE—Owner having soon to leave for Europe, will sell very cheap. It is situated near the railroad station, with house, carriage-house, greenhouse, gardener's cottage, and two acres of highly improved land. The place is in complete order, and is worth immediate attention of parties desiring to purchase. For full particulars and view orders, apply to M. K. COUZENS, No. 51 Liberty-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A DELIGHTFUL BUILDING SITE—situated on the Passaic River, opposite Belleville, N. J., adjoining the property of Peter G. Stuyvesant, deceased; containing 15 acres, with a large front to the water's edge, with abundance of shade-trees, &c. Inquire of JOHN J. RICKMAN, No. 127 Thompson-st., New-York, or FREDERICK RICKMAN, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY SEAT at Tubby Hook, on the Hudson River between 200th and 211th sts., three minutes' walk from the dépôt; house large and convenient, with water, gas, &c.; grounds containing two and three-fifths acres, in terraces, lawn, &c., &c. For particulars, apply to A. R. VAN NEST, No. 50 Warren-st.

TO LET—A HOUSE AND THREE ACRES OF land in the township of Ocean, Monmouth County, N. J., containing stable, carriage house, &c. It is beautifully located for a summer residence. Rent $250. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT RYE, Westchester County, one hour's ride from this City, and within five minutes' walk from dépôt, with from 5 to 30 acres of land attached if desired; possession can be had immediately. Apply to CHAS. THEALL, Rye, or H. S. FIELD, 60 Furman-st., Brooklyn, N. Y. Rent $300.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER IN THE VILLAGE of Flushing, a well-furnished house with garden attached, handsomely situated within a few minutes walk of the railroad dépôt. Apply to Dr. J. H. VEDDER, Main-st., Flushing, or to ROBT. HAYDOCK, No. 161 Liberty-st., New-York.

FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—On Hudson River at Dobbs' Ferry, an elegant gothic cottage, barn, carriage and green-house, with 15 acres land; fine garden planted; fruit in every variety. Ten minutes' walk from dépôt and steamboat landing. Apply to C. PALMER, No. 14 Cortlandt-st., third story.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR exchange for City or Brooklyn property—in perfect order, and everything a gentleman can require for a country residence—at Oyster Bay, Long Island. Apply to WM. H. BRIDGENS, No. 189 William-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A FARM, or for a house and lot, worth not over $3,000, a country residence at Tarrytown, consisting of house and two acres of ground, near the river and railroad station. Address S. N. THOMAS, Tarrytown.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, AT NORTH ORANGE, N. J.—House and garden, in good order, only two minutes' walk from the Dépôt; will be sold reasonable, and terms made easy, or rented to a good tenant. Apply to A. GATES, No. 171 Broadway, corner of Cortlandt-st.

TO LET AT RYE—A FURNISHED COUNTRY residence, beautifully situated, or will be sold or exchanged. Inquire of H. F. WILSON, corner of Duane and Church sts., or E. F. RILE, Portchester.

TO LET.

TO LEASE—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE story white marble building, No. 555 Broadway. The first loft is 200x25 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last six years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Ware-rooms. For further information apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 555 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 555 Broadway.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-STOry brick dwelling-house No. 63 President-st., five minutes' walk from Hamilton Ferry; has twelve rooms, including saloon, parlor and extension room; gas throughout; hot and cold water, bath-room, wash-tubs and water closets connected with the street sewer. Rent $400 to a good tenant. Can be seen from 12 to 3 o'clock. Apply at the office of the Arctic Fire Insurance Co., No. 29 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—NO. 156 LEXINGTON-AVENUE—Good for a doctor or others; store No. 7 William-st.; offices No. 5 William-st.; No. 65 Hammond-st.; No. 180 West 24th-st.; No. 151 East 50th-st.; No. 148½ East 47th-st.; No. 204 West 14th-st.; No. 26 Perry-st.; and other property. Apply at No. 102 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 85 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—AT HARLEM, NORTHWEST CORNER 5th-av. and 133d st., with two full lots of ground, a pleasant two-story framed double cottage; mahogany doors, marble mantels, fine dry cellar, cupola on roof, affording beautiful views of Harlem River and adjoining scenery; rent moderate, with immediate possession. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 131 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

TO LET—IN FRANKLIN-AV., BROOKLYN, 3 cottages, being the second, third and fourth houses northeast of Park-av.; they contain 11 rooms each, are nearly new, with marble mantels, gas and fixtures; filled in with brick; rent low. Inquire of WARREN MITCHELL, across the street, or at the dining saloon of MITCHELL & BLAIN, at No. 16 Fulton Market, New-York, in Beekman-st.

NO. 67 ST. CLEMENT'S-PLACE, MACDOUgal-st., between Houston and Bleecker sts., a furnished front room and bedroom, on either second or third story, for one or two single gentlemen. House first-class, having bath and all the modern improvements. French windows opening upon wide balconies. Family private, no boarders or children. Terms moderate to those desiring to be permanent.

TO LET—NO. 291 SECOND-AVENUE, SOUTHwest corner of 18th-st., 4-story residence, built expressly for owner a private occupation. House is 28 by 52 feet, gas, range, baths, washtrays, water-closets, &c., very suitable for a dentist or physician. Rent $1,000. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 131 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

TO LET—HOUSE AND STORE NO. 210 WILLIAM-st.; the store and basement is 100 feet by 22, with thirty bedrooms, occupied for seven years as a lager-bier saloon. House and store No. 204 William-st.; the second and third floors, 100 by 25 feet, with offices, &c., in house No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 73 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY, HIGH BASEMENT house No. 225 West 15th-st. The house is well located, it being one of a row of beautiful brick houses, put up recently by Mr. Astor, and containing all the modern improvements, together with a large yard attached. For further particulars, apply to J. ROSS, No. 48 5th-av., who has the key, and will show the premises.

TO LET—A VERY NEAT BROWN-STONE house, No. 200½ East 10th-st. The house was built for the accommodation of a small family, and contains gas-fixtures, Croton water, range, stationary wash-tubs, bath-room, &c.; rent, $600. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 84 WEST 39TH-ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs., containing all the modern improvements, such as bath, water closets, &c.; hot and cold water, stationary wash basins to the fourth floor; four stories, English basement and cellar. Will be let low to a good tenant, and a lease given if required. Apply to JACOB B. SCHENCK, No. 20 Maiden-lane.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR, USE OF wash-trays, &c., of new house, No. 201 West 50th-st., near 8th-av.—rent $125; also, to let, the first floor of house No. 285 8th-av.—rent $200; also, to let the second floor of same house, with 6 rooms—rent $200. Dillon, up. Apply as above.

OFFICES TO LET IN NO. 15 WILLIAM-ST., next door to the Corn Exchange Bank, the front rooms on the second floor at a bargain. Also, the frame cottage No. 11 West 39th-st., on Murray Hill, near 5th-av., of large size and extra grounds. Location excellent and good-hew. By R. G. PIERCE, No. 15 William-st.

TO LET—THE LARGE FOUR-STORY BROWN stone English basement house No. 16 Livingston-place, fronting Stuyvesant-square, and containing all the modern improvements. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 East 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS—A PARLOR ON the first floor, and rooms on third floor neatly furnished; house pleasantly located, containing the modern improvements. Apply at No. 67 East 22d-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE ELEGANT AND COMMODIOUS mansion house together with the land (... ...) the residence of the late Hon. John ... situated on 70th-st. and 11th av., near the Bloomingdale road, overlooking the Hudson River, and one of the most desirable locations on Manhattan Island. Apply to Col. JAMES BURNHAM, Burnham's Hotel, Bloomingdale; or PERKINS & BRO., No. 166 Bowery.

TO LET—IN SOUTH BROOKLYN—RENT $300—A brown stone house, high stoop, three-story, basement and sub-cellar, in complete order, with all the modern improvements; situation very desirable, with a fine view of the bay. Apply to JOHN H. STEVENS, No. 10 2d place, Brooklyn, or No. 27 Pearl-st., New-York.

78 AND 79 SEVENTH-STREET TO LET. Houses are three story, attic and basement, first-class, and in good location; now being put in complete repair; will be let at a low rent, to good tenants. Can be seen at any time. Apply to J. BISCO, No. 128 East 23d-st., before 10 A. M., or after 3 P. M.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE LARGE FOURstory brown-stone-front house, No. 114 Pineapple-st., corner of Fulton, containing thirty rooms; suitable for a first-class boarding house. It is in first-rate order with the water, gas, &c. For terms, which will be low, apply to C. HADDEN, No. 25 Remsen-st.

TO LET—ASTONISHING CHEAP RENTS, $125 WORTH $400.—The lower part and most part of third floor in the first-class brown-stone front house in West 20th-st., near 6th-av.; cars, 10 to 12 rooms; all the modern improvements. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY, No. 183 Bowery, corner of Broome-st., New-York.

TO LET—DOUBLE COTTAGE, FURNISHED; also English basement house; also a floor of four rooms, desirably situated; fruit, a large garden; has gas and water; rent low. Apply on the premises, S. A. DAVISON, 22d st., 2d brick house west of 11th-av. Hudson River cars stop at that street.

TO BANKS, BANKERS AND INSURANCE COMPANIES—No. 132 Nassau-st., Times Building, next to the Times Office, to lease for five years from the 1st of May, Nassau-st. front. Rent $2,500. A fine place for banking and insurance business. Inquire of W. M. WILLIAMS, on the premises.

TO LET.—FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT, NO. 48 East 21st-st., between Fourth and Madison Avs., and rear New-Haven and Harlem depot; is thoroughly cleaned and in good order. Possession immediately. Inquire of C. BARRETT, Esq., No. 14 Wall-st., or No. 54 East 20th-st.

TO LET IN THE SEVENTH WARD—NO. 27 Montgomery-st., a fine 3-story and basement brick house, with all the modern improvements, bath, gas, &c. Rent $500 to a good tenant. Apply at No. 49 Maiden-lane, of PETER TIERS.

TO LET—AT LOW RENTS TO SMALL AMERIcan families, floors through, consisting of five rooms, with bath, Croton water, &c., in the modern houses in West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Apply at No. 140 West 19th-st., from 1 to 4 P. M.

TO LET—THE DYEING AND PRINTING WORKS, eligibly situated at Passaic; all the buildings and machinery (both water and steam power) in perfect working order. For full particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

TO LET FURNISHED—TO A SMALL FAMIly, a part of house No. 32 Perry-st., viz.: basements, parlors, and third story. Has gas and Croton introduced. Terms moderate. Apply on premises or at No. 284 Greenwich-st.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE NO. 752 Greenwich-st.; it has the gas and Croton introduced; also, bath-room; the gas fixtures belong to the house. Apply to DICKENSON, WHITTEMORE & REED, No. 245 Water-st.

TO LET—THE HIGH-STOOP AND BASEMENT dwelling-house No. 266 West 19th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; house has the modern improvements, and in good order. Rent $700. Inquire of JAS. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th av., between 21st and 22d sts.

TO LET—THE NEAT AND ELEGANT STONEfront house No. 218 West 21st-st., near 9th-av., in perfect order and with every convenience. Being held for sale will be let for one year very low to a desirable tenant. A. P. MAN, No. 64 Wall-st.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN—A THREE-STORY basement and sub-cellar brick house, No. 126 Livingston-st., near the City Hall. Inquire of FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., or of C. L. DENNINGTON, No. 110 Sands-st.

TO LET—AT HARLEM, ON 126TH-ST., A NEAT cottage house; 8 rooms, gas, bath, range, hot and cold water; has 4 lots of ground and carriage-house attached; or would be sold on reasonable terms. Apply between 3 and 5 P. M., or address E. G. SHEPPARD, No. 55 Maiden-lane.

TO LET—A LARGE THREE-STORY AND BASEment house, No. 48 Clinton-place, between 5th-av. and University-place. The house contains the modern improvements, and is very eligibly situated. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—THE LARGE BROWN-STONE, ENGlish basement house No. 146 East 13th-st., near the 2d-av. The house is commodious, and contains every convenience. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 East 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—OFFICES—SOUTHWEST CORNER OF John and William sts., or second loft entire, 27x25 feet; light from all quarters, heating and Croton. Entrance on John-st. Inquire of J. W. HAMERSLEY, No. 44 Bond-st., from 9 to 11, or D. MARKS, at corner.

TO LET—THE BRICK BUILDING, STORE AND lofts, No. 41 Harrison-st. Superior location for provision or commission business. Apply to WHITE & VAN VLIET, at the malt house on the corner of Bethune and West sts.

TO LET—TO MANUFACTURERS—ROOMS IN the large 5-story building Nos. 65, 67 and 69 Crosby-st., near Spring-st. The floors measure 5,000 feet each. Steam power if required. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE DWELLING PART OF THE house, on the northwest corner of 2d-av. and 1st-st. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE CHURCH IN 24TH-st., near 9th-av. For terms inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av. Possession in May next.

TO LET—FOR ONE OR THREE YEARS, THE neat 3-story brick dwelling No. 96 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; has all the modern improvements. Apply to BRADY & SPROULE, No. 61 John-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, THE LARGE COMMODIous house No. 45 Grove-st., well suited for a first-class boarding-house. Apply to E. BLOOMER, No. 268 Broadway.

TO LET.—STEAM POWER, Nos. 63 AND 65 ELIZAbeth-street; one room 13 x 19 feet, with two windows, well lighted, and steady power. Apply from 11 to 3 P. M. THOMAS MORTON, 213 Pearl-street, (up-stairs.)

TO LET—CHEAP, NO. 136 EAST 20TH-ST., A 3-story, first-class house with all the modern improvements, and handsomely furnished. Rent only $600 a year. Apply to J. VAN WAGENER, No. 160 West 20th-st.

TO LET—FROM THE 1ST MAY, PART OF THE house No. 28 Henry-st., with joint use of basement with other occupant. Apply on the premises, from 2 to 5 P. M.

TO LET—SOME OF THE BEST OFFICES IN THE Park Bank Building; also, the 4-story house No. 21 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st. Apply at the Bank, No. 5 Beekman-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FOR $800 PER YEAR, A double two-story and basement house, with fruit and ornamental trees, pleasantly situated in Sing-Sing. Inquire of H. L. COBB, Sing-Sing.

BEEKMAN-STREET.—TO LEASE, THE SIX-story store, (basement and cellar,) No. 26 Beekman-st., extending through 165 feet to Spruce-st. The lofts would be let separate from the store, &c., if desired; hoistway on each street. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th-av.

FARMS.

BANKS OF THE HUDSON RIVER.—FOR SALE—The very desirable farm and cottage residence on the west bank of the Hudson River, at Riverside, nearly opposite Hyde Park; three hours by railroad from New-York, from which it is distant about 80 miles, and also quite easy of access by steamboat and barge. The farm contains 240 acres, partly wooded, but mostly arable land. Upon the upper side of the road (Albany post-road) is the main building, cottage style, piazza on two sides, containing eleven rooms, well divided, and in good order. Also, stone cottage, frame farm-house, barns, ice-house and other outbuildings, two orchards of fine grafted fruit, with profusion of small fruits, excellent vegetable garden plot, good well of water, and a running brook near the cottage. The views from the house and from various points on the place are superb, embracing the Catskill Mountains and Mountain House, an unobstructed river sweep about twenty miles to the north, the whole of Dutchess County, with glimpses in the distance of the Green Mountains of Vermont and the hills of Massachusetts. There are three or four distinct and eligible building sites upon the property. The neighborhood is also extremely desirable, being in the vicinity of good schools and churches, and of the country seats of Messrs. Herman Le Roy, Archibald Russell, John Jacob Astor, Robert, Duane and Augustus Pell; the Rev. Dr. Taylor, and others. For additional particulars and terms, apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FARM, BEAUTIFULLY situated, one mile from the Morristown Court-house, New-Jersey, containing about 70 acres, well divided into meadow, plow and woodland; is in a high state of cultivation, newly fenced, watered by a stream running through the centre, and is well stocked with fruit; such as apples, pears, cherries, &c. The accommodations are a commodious dwelling, barn, cowshed, granary, &c., with a never-failing well of water. For further particulars inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, No. 87 Fulton-st., second story, from 11 to 12½ o'clock.

FOR SALE—A FARM, 46 ACRES, FIVE MINUTES walk from the dépôt buildings, nearly new dwelling, 9 rooms; barn, with cellar 28x38 ft.; will stall 40 head of cattle; good carriage-house, two wells of water, six acres of orchard. The place may be divided, and half sold in building lots by J. JAQUES, Westville, Orange County, New-York, on the New-York and Erie Railroad. Inquire of Messrs. BIGGS & SOUTHWICK, No. 34 Nassau-st., or J. E. HATCH, No. 378 8th-av. JOHN JAQUES, Westville.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY—NO. 18 WALL-ST.—ECONOMY AND SECURITY IN FIRE INSURANCE.—Fire Insurance, combining the mutual plan with the capital stock principle.

The charter of this Company requires that 75 per cent. of the profits shall be annually divided to the assured in scrip bearing interest.

This Company has been in operation for five years, during which time it has declared to its dealers one hundred and thirty-five and one-half per cent. of their premiums. They insure against loss and damage by fire at the lowest current rates of solvent Companies.

The security offered to insurers is an accumulating one, their surplus being now nearly as large as their capital.

All persons who may have held policies issued by this Company, expiring in 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857 or 1858, and have not received the scrip to which they may be entitled, are requested to call and take it, together with the interest which is payable annually in cash.

Under the charter, all scrip not called for in six years from its date of issue, enures to the Company.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, having 2 front rooms on 2d floor, and 1 back room on ... floor, unoccupied, will rent them, with or without board, to gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen. The house is modern, convenient and very centrally located, in the vicinity of Union and Madison squares. Accessible by cars and stages. Address Mrs. A. R. DORAHS, Post-office.

BOARDING.—A FINE SUITE OF ROOMS ON the second floor and also on the third floor of No. 33 East 16th-st., near Union Park, will be vacated in a few days. The entire floor may be secured by one party, with full board and every modern convenience. House has been recently been put in thorough order.

BOARDING.—BOARD AND PLEASANT ROOMS can be obtained in a house delightfully situated in East 36th-st., between 5th and Madison avs. Apply immediately. Address F. O. H., Madison-square Post-office. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A FEW ROOMS, SUITABLE FOR families or single gentlemen, with board, can now be had at No. 109 10th-st.; a very convenient and desirable location.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two gentlemen, can have a third-story front room and bedroom, in a first-class house in West 14th-st. Address CARLTON, Box No. 2,207 Post-office.

BOARDING.—A PARLOR AND BEDROOM MAY be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 16th-st., near Union-square; also, a single room. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 43, 41 AND 40 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen. Also day boarders. E. BOUTON.

BOARDING.—A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with day board, also two gentlemen with full board. Apply at No. 205 West 32d-st.

BOARD—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH FULL OR partial board, for a gentleman and wife, or two or three gentlemen, at No. 185 Hudson-st., opposite St. John's park. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—IN A PRIVATE family, for a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen; furnished or unfurnished rooms to suit those who may engage them; house elegantly furnished; five minutes walk from South Ferry. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 330 Hicks-st., near Warren.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE, HANDsome room, in one of the most delightful locations in Brooklyn, and suitable for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. Possession can be had immediately. Also, one single room. House is large, airy, and convenient, containing all modern improvements. References required. Apply on the premises, No. 79 Sands-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—A PRIVATE FAMILY living in their own house, having a handsomely furnished room on second floor, can accommodate two gentlemen or a gentleman and wife, where the comforts of a home may be enjoyed; ten minutes' walk from Fulton and Wall-st. ferry; terms moderate. Apply at No. 96 Willoughby-st.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife, or three or four single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms in a small family, where there are only a few boarders, at No. 12 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights, near Fulton and Wall-st. ferries.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS for gentlemen and their wives, and single gentlemen, at No. 38 Willow-st., the best location on the Heights, convenient to Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. Call as above, or upon M. C. Ogden, No. 37 Beekman-st., New-York. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or single gentlemen, may find pleasant rooms, with full or partial board, convenient to Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries, by applying at No. 57 Hicks-st., corner of Pineapple. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—AT NO. 160 CLINTON-ST.—Handsomely-furnished apartments can be had, singly or in suites; location unsurpassed; five to seven minutes' walk to Wall and South Ferries. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—WITHIN TEN MINutes' walk of Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. Rooms furnished and unfurnished. House first-class, and finely located. No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FEW GENTLEmen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms, with partial board on reasonable terms, at No. 64 Nassau-st., first house from Washington-st. References required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—BEtween Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. Pleasant accommodations for gentlemen and their wives, or for single gentlemen, may be obtained at No. 39 Willow st. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FEW SINGLE gentlemen, or two gentlemen and their wives can be accommodated with full or partial board in a private family. References exchanged. Apply at 57 Nevins-st.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN, NEAR THE FERRY.—Two pleasant, 2d-story rooms for gentlemen and their wives; also, three pleasant hall bedrooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Apply at No. 65 Nassau-st.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—ONE OR two gentlemen can have a large, pleasant room, with board, in a small private family at No. 203 Henry-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A VERY DESIRAble suite of rooms on second floor will soon be vacated. Clinton-st. cor. of Carroll. MARY DIMOND.

AMITY-PLACE, NO. 26—ONE DOOR FROM BLEECKER-ST.—Front room, large hall bedrooms and large pantries, hot and cold water, to let with board to a gentleman and wife or to two or three young gentlemen. Terms moderate. Also, a lady can be accommodated who would teach a little girl to play the piano for part payment. There is but few boarders. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG lady in a small family, near Broadway, above Bleecker-st., and below 20th-st.; a private family preferred. Terms moderate. They will meet with a permanent boarder and a companionable person. For further particulars, address Miss MARY T. B. K., Station A., Spring-st., New-York.

PRIVATE BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—DINner at 6½ o'clock; a choice of furnished rooms, in suites or separate, on the second and third floors, in the first-class house No. 230 Henry-st., convenient to the South and Wall-st. ferries; location unsurpassed; terms moderate. Apply as above.

ONE OR TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN have one or two nice rooms, adjoining, furnished or unfurnished, with every convenience, with or without partial board, in a small private family. To a good tenant the terms will be very moderate. Apply at No 104 East 22d st., near Lexington-av.

A FRENCH PROTESTANT FAMILY, REsiding in a pleasant part of South Brooklyn, about half a mile from South or Wall-st. Ferry, would let one large room, with full board, to one or two single gentlemen. The house has all the modern improvements. Dinner at 6 o'clock. The best references required. Address Box No. 2,407 New-York Post-office.

A VERY LARGE AND HANDSOME SEcond story front room and hall bedroom, at No. 382 4th-st., between Broadway and Bowery, furnished or unfurnished, with board, to let to a gentleman and his wife or two single gentlemen, in a house where there are but few boarders. Terms moderate. First-class references given and required.

A PARTY OF YOUNG MEN, OR SEVERAL gentlemen, can obtain very pleasant rooms, together or separate, with hot and cold water, marble basins, gas, and every convenience, on very moderate terms, with or without partial board, in a small American family, at No. 37 West Washington-place, near 6th-av.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, OR SINgle gentlemen, can be accommodated with full or partial board in a family where there are a few boarders, at No. 87 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway. References exchanged.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM WITH board can be had in a private family, with the comforts of home, by a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen wishing a room together, at No. 160 West 24th-st. Terms reasonable.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR TWO single gentlemen can obtain a pleasant room and full or partial board, on moderate terms, by applying at No. 221 East 10th-st., near 2d-av. References exchanged.

NO. 19 UNION-SQUARE.—A SUITE OF ROOMS fronting on the square to let with board; will be found to suit for a gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen. Breakfast from 7 to 9; dinner at 6.

TO LET—SEVERAL FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH board, on second and third floor of house No. 148 9th-st.; family small; house conveniently located near Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS—WITH OR WITHOUT board; very desirable. Terms moderate. No. 143 East 18th-st., one door from 2d-av.

NO. 162—TWO HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms to let to single gentlemen, without board; rent $6 and $7 a month. Inquire at No. 162 Prince-st.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO OWNERS OF COUNTRY PLACES.

FERTILIZERS SUPERIOR TO PERUVIAN GUANO.

MAPES' SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME, first ever manufactured in this country, for grass lawns, flower and vegetable gardens, and all other crops. Recommendations from hundreds who have used it for ten years. In strong new bags 160 lbs. each. Nitrogenized super phosphate of lime, per bag $4, per ton $50; Mapes' super phosphate of lime, per bag $3 20, per ton $40; Potash super phosphate of lime, per bag $3 50, per ton $35. A can of phosphate for experiment, together with circulars containing full directions for use, can be had free of expense, on application to CHAS. V. MAPES, No. 143 Fulton-st. For sale at all agricultural warehouses.

JERSEY CITY SEED STORE—THE MOST approved varieties of vegetable, flower and field seeds, warranted of the best qualities, and all the growth of the past season; grass and clover seeds; also, a superior mixture of lawn grass, in small or large quantities. Garden tools; budding and pruning knives; green-house syringes; gardening books; bird seeds, of all kinds; garden and green-house plants, &c., &c. Catalogues on application, and orders by mail, promptly responded to. DALRYMPLE & CO., No. 13 Exchange-place (Ferry Block), Jersey City, N. J.

GARDEN PLANTS AND FLOWERS.—W. S. McILVAIN will sell, THIS DAY, at No. 5 John-st., at 10½ o'clock, roses, dahlias, verbenas and other Summer flowering plants in great variety, from the nursery of Peter Henderson, Jersey City. Descriptive Catalogues.

SWAN ISLAND GUANO.—FOUR HUNDRED tons prime quality now landing, and for sale by POST, SMITH & CO., No. 29 Burling-slip.

BILLIARDS.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS.

PATENTED FEB. 19, 1856; OCT. 28, 1856; DEC. 1, 1857; JAN. 12, 1858; NOV. 16, 1858; MARCH 29, 1859.

For sale only by the Manufacturers, O'CONNER & COLLENDER, Nos. 61 and 63 Ann-st. And the patentee,

MICHAEL PHELAN, Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, New-York.

W. J. SHARP'S IMPROVED BILLIARD Tables and Cushions, superior to any now in use. A few second-hand tables for sale. Manufactory, No. 142 Fulton-st., New-York. Balls, Cues, Trimmings, &c., constantly on hand.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER BOARDING.—THE ASHLAND HALL Summer Boarding House, West Bloomfield, N. J., will be open for the reception of boarders on Monday, 16th of May. These fine premises are now in process of being fitted up, and furnished with all the requisites of a first-class Summer boarding-house. Its picturesque buildings, with their dry, elevated position, beautiful shady lawn in front, numerous fruit trees and the contiguity of the whole to the West Bloomfield Railroad Dépôt (within two minutes' walk,) render this one of the finest retreats anywhere to be found within 15 miles New-York City, with which is has communication by railroad six times daily. For board, &c., apply to WARREN MINGUS, Proprietor, on the premises.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—ACCESSIBLE to the City by cars or steamboat, in a house where there will be other boarders. Five or six rooms wanted by three families; location must be very good, with fine country around. Address, giving terms, number of rooms, and full particulars, with no use of some former boarders for reference, to E. A. C., Box No. 3,653 New-York City Post-office.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—The above establishment, which is replete with every convenience for the comfort of its guests, will be ready for the reception of visitors by the middle of May. Parties desirous of securing rooms can do so by addressing a line to the proprietor. Trains leave foot of Cortlandt-st., via Morris and Essex Railroad, at 8½, and 11½ A. M., and 3½, 4½ and 6½ P. M. CHARLES STRINGER, Proprietor.

BOARD IN BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—A FEW persons can be accommodated with board in a family where the number is limited, and where all the comforts of home can be enjoyed. The rooms are large and airy and the place is pleasantly located, near the public green, and is within three or four minutes' walk of the Dépôt and within an hour's ride of the City. Inquire of M. W. DODD, No. 506 Broadway, New-York, or of Dr. KING, near the Dépôt, Bloomfield, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW FAMILIES CAN be accommodated with board at a farm house in Orange County, ten miles below Newburg. The house is situated among the mountains, and is accessible by boat to Cornwall, or by New-York and Erie Railroad to Turner's. Address ISAAC N. TITUS, Canterbury Post-office, Orange County, N. Y. References—J. T. S. Smith, No. 464 Broadway; Peter S. Titus, corner Canal and Allen sts.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENtleman and wife, two children and servant, in a healthy location, within two hours' ride from the City by railroad, near a dépôt; a farm-house preferred. Address K. L. C., Box No. 161, Times Office, stating terms, location, distance from dépôt, &c.

SUMMER BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—AT SARATOGA SPRINGS.—The large private boarding house, "Washington Hall," will be open first of May. It is on Broadway, between Congress and Empire Springs and has fine grounds, well shaded. Address Mrs. J. V. MASON.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.

Manufactured and for sale by ROBERT PATON, No. 8 Grove-st. Circulars sent on application.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscapes, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 363 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

COTTAGE ENAMELED FURNITURE—Elegant suites for City and country from $25 and upward, grained for rosewood, oak, walnut, &c., &c., ornamented in flowers, fruit and fresco. Mattresses, spring beds, &c., at the old established Eagle Enameled Furniture Manufactory, No. 624 Broadway, five doors above Laura Keene's Theatre. Goods carefully packed for the country.

COTTAGE BEDSTEADS $4.—CHILDREN'S bedsteads with sides, cribs of all kinds, new and beautiful styles, wardrobes, bureaus, chairs, &c.; mattresses of the best quality, cheap, at WALKER'S, No. 484 Broadway, second basement below Bleecker st.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

CHAMBER FURNITURE—ENAMELED AND grained in every color and style, warranted to give entire satisfaction. Spring-bed bottoms on hand, and bedding of every description made to order, by E. G. WOODBRIDGE, No. 6 Sullivan-st., near Canal.

IRON BEDSTEADS, IRON HAT RACKS, IRON STORE STOOLS.—Stock kept up in stores free of charge. Circulars sent on request. Liberal terms to the trade. JAMES SCOTT, No. 161 Centre, corner Canal-st.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE—Manufactured and for sale by H. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. A large supply on hand. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application.

ENAMELED AND GRAINED CHAMBER FURNITURE—Of a superior quality, manufactured and for sale by J. W. FISHER & CO., No. 600 Broadway, formerly with McGraw & Allendorph.

SECOND-HAND CHAIRS FOR SALE.—A lot of cane-bottomed oak chairs, suitable for a saloon or hotel. Apply to N. CLARK, No. 555 Broadway, corner 13th st.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 126 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

1,800 HOBE'S CELEBRATED EXTENSION TABLES and dining-room suites, very low, wholesale or retail, at HOBE & SON, 455 Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—MARIA C. McCORMICK, Plaintiff, agt. SETH WOODWARD, MARY ANN WOODWARD, his wife, JOHN A. RUSSELL and CHARLES HEIGHOFF, Defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was, on the 26th day of April, 1859, filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall of the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 75 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated April 11, 1859. ROBERT BENNER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

my2-law6wM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY SUYDAM, Jr., late of the town of Belleville, and State of New-Jersey, and doing business in the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Messrs. Suydam, Lambert & Co., No. 16 West-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 23, 1859. JOHN H. SUYDAM, Administrator.

ap25-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD H. PENDLETON, late of the City of Washington, District of Columbia, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the Subscriber, at the office of CHURCHILL, JOHNSON & CO., No. 27 Murray-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-sixth day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 22, 1859. PHILIP P. PENDLETON, Executor.

ap25-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES C. PALMER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Esq., No. 71 Wall-st., (that being his place for transacting business,) in the City of New-York, on or before Oct. 25 next.—Dated, New-York, April 22, 1859. RUFUS PRIME, Administrator.

ap25-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against VAN SCHALKWYCK BEAUPLAND, late of Madison, Morris County, N. J., deceased, to present the same with vouchers, to GUS. J. THEBAUD, Esq., at his office, No. 132 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of January, 1859. JULIUS S. THEBAUD, Executor.

ja8-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM SINCLAIR, Purser U. S. Navy, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the Subscriber at the office of Wm. J. Sinclair, No. 54 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of June next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 16, 1858. EUPHEMIA M. SINCLAIR, Executrix.

d17-law6mM*

INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

CAUTION TO DEALERS IN ELASTIC FABRICS CONTAINING THREADS OR SHEETS OF VULCANIZED RUBBER.—The undersigned gives notice that he holds an absolute conveyance from Charles Goodyear of the exclusive right to use vulcanized rubber prepared according to said Goodyear's patent of June 15, 1844, in all elastic fabrics the elasticity of which is due to the shirring or corrugating the sheets or threads of such fabrics, and in all woven, braided, cemented or sewed fabrics, or such as are or can be covered or protected on one or both sides with substances other than rubber, and in all smooth, elastic shirred goods; and also to make and sell India-rubber threads of vulcanized rubber, and all threads or sheets of rubber which are or can be made or finished by union with or to be covered by fibrous substances. And he hereby gives notice that he is ready to supply the trade with all such fabrics at reasonable rates, and has a full stock now in store.

His attention has been called to an advertisement signed by William Judson, in which said Judson claims to be the owner of the right to import and sell such goods.

The undersigned is satisfied that this pretence on the part of said Judson is a fraud upon the public, and is made for the purpose of injuring his business. Said Judson has never exhibited his pretended titles to any Court, or to the public, and he does not afford the undersigned any opportunity of commencing any suit against him in order to test these titles. Charles Goodyear could not give any valid titles to said Judson, or to any one else, after the titles he had conveyed to the undersigned. The question decided by Judge Ingersoll, in New-York, upon a preliminary motion and partial presentation of the case, was not decisive of the merits of the title of the undersigned, and the card published by said Judson shows that the Court was imposed upon by a pretended title in a third party, which said Judson now claims to have been in himself for the last six years.

The undersigned therefore cautions all dealers in articles of the above descriptions, containing vulcanized rubber, that no such goods can be lawfully sold in this country without his license and stamp, and that he shall prosecute, to the extent of the law, all persons infringing upon his said rights. Orders solicited, and rights to use guaranteed, by HORACE H. DAY, No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

DENTISTRY.

DR. BAYE, DENTIST, CALLS ATTENTION TO his rooms, No. 635 Broadway, corner 13th st., where gentle treatment and reliable operations will induce the nervous to submit with confidence to his treatment. His artificial teeth are superb and life-like, and a perfect counterfeit of nature. He undertakes the regulation of children's teeth, and recommends a new tooth powder.

SODA WATER MACHINE, COPPER, OF 30 gallons capacity; can be used for making champaigne; it is complete, with gauge. Apply at JERVIS' Information Exchange, No. 323 Broadway.

MEDICAL.

THE OXYGENATED BITTERS.
THE OXYGENATED BITTERS.
THE OXYGENATED BITTERS.
THE OXYGENATED BITTERS.
AN UNFAILING REMEDY
AN UNFAILING REMEDY
AN UNFAILING REMEDY
FOR
DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION,
DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION,
DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION,
ACIDITY, FLATULENCY, HEARTBURN,
ACIDITY, FLATULENCY, HEARTBURN,
ACIDITY, FLATULENCY, HEARTBURN,
DEBILITY OF THE SYSTEM,
DEBILITY OF THE SYSTEM,
DEBILITY OF THE SYSTEM,
WATER-BRASH, OPPRESSION AFTER EATING,
WATER-BRASH, OPPRESSION AFTER EATING,
WATER-BRASH, OPPRESSION AFTER EATING,
JAUNDICE,
JAUNDICE,
JAUNDICE,
SICK HEADACHE, LOSS OF APPETITE,
SICK HEADACHE, LOSS OF APPETITE,
SICK HEADACHE, LOSS OF APPETITE,
LIVER COMPLAINT,
LIVER COMPLAINT,
LIVER COMPLAINT,
NEURALGIA, NERVOUSNESS,
NEURALGIA, NERVOUSNESS,
NEURALGIA, NERVOUSNESS,
FEVER AND AGUE, BILLIOUS COMPLAINTS,
FEVER AND AGUE, BILLIOUS COMPLAINTS,
FEVER AND AGUE, BILLIOUS COMPLAINTS,
AND
ALL KINDRED DISEASES,
ALL KINDRED DISEASES,
ALL KINDRED DISEASES,
THE OXYGENATED BITTERS
THE OXYGENATED BITTERS
THE OXYGENATED BITTERS
are prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & CO., Boston, and are for sale by Agents, Druggists and Dealers, both in city and country.
Everywhere.
Everywhere.
Everywhere.

DR. RAYMOND & CO.'S COMPOUND HAS BEEN USED BY THOUSANDS FOR DYSPEPSIA AND ITS SYMPTOMS NERVOUSNESS, COSTIVENESS, NAUSEA, HEADACHE, GIDDINESS, FLATULENCE, General Debility, &c. The proprietors challenge one instance where it failed to RELIEVE OR POSITIVELY CURE. Warranted harmless, admirably adapted for weak, nervous and dyspeptic females. PRICE 50 CENTS. For sale at RAYMOND & CO.'S Agency, No. ... Broadway. And at the drug stores, Nos. 720 and ... Hudson-st., No. 466 6th-av., No. 145 7th-av., No. ... 8th-av., Bowery, corner 2d-st., No. 12 1st-av., No. ... 3d-av., No. ... Pearl-st., and HAYES, No. 176 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. The Compound is sent free to any part of the United States. Postage stamps will be received direct to RAYMOND & CO., No. ... Broadway.

GOODNOW'S GOODNOW'S RUSSIAN WAR OINTMENT. RUSSIAN WAR OINTMENT. A speedy cure for burns, scalds, felons, corns, sore or broken breasts, cuts, sprains, &c. Wholesale by A. B. & D. SANDS; retail by all druggists.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—Dr. C. D. HAMMOND, PUPIL of Ricord, of Paris, the first Special Surgeon living, and of Professors Cazenave and Mott, of New-York, is consulted privately at No. 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway. All complicated diseases of a certain class efficiently treated, including Weaknesses, &c. &c. Office hours from 8 to 2, and from 6 to 9 in the evening. The principal languages spoken. Terms moderate.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. Established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. Private Consultations.—Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; it roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the failures of the ordinary treatment, and ... for the cure of local as well as hereditary disease, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for eradicating every trace of the virus from the system.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO EVERY ONE, MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. 26th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo, cloth, about one hundred electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold also by W. A. Townsend & Co., No. 46 Walker-st., near Broadway. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European Hospital practice; quacks, (advertising,) their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment. At No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, three blocks above St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 1, and 5 to 8 evenings.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Sunday Times, National Democrat, Day Book, Evening Standard, ... Advocate, Empire City, Police Gazette, New-York ..., New-Brunswick Times, Mercury, Atlas, &c.

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL consultations.—Dr. R. CORBET, No. 11 Duane-st., adopts this method of informing citizens and strangers that he has for the last 27 years confined his practice solely to the cure of syphilitic, mercurial and other diseases of a private character. Although it is considered by a portion of the medical profession as a species of quackery for one of its legitimate members to advertise, still the great advantage the unfortunate victims of so fearful a malady derive from a regularly educated physician devoting his attention to this particular branch of the profession must be apparent.

It is deplorable to witness some of the cases that are presented to Dr. C., where the disease has been driven into the system by quacks to break out again in the form of spots and ulcers on the body, pains in the joints and throat, night sweats and emaciation.

Stricture.—Dr. C. has discovered a new process by which he can cure the worst forms of stricture in from two to three weeks. Constitutional debility brought on by a secret habit indulged in by young men, effectually cured.

Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University Medical College, and the College of Surgeons, London, and the only graduate of the above institutions practicing his specialty in this City. N. B.—See his diplomas in his office, with the signatures of the Professors—sufficient guarantee against deception.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a vast number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M., at No. 469 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway.

Dr. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE. Published simultaneously in London and New-York. In the ... which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of Private Diseases in all their different forms; ... [illegible] ... indiscretion, excess, or other causes. ... of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of ... Price, $1, post-paid. "Dr. WATSON'S Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal*. Sold by the author, as above; also, by CHAS. MILLER, No. 636 Broadway, New-York.

QUERU'S COD LIVER OIL JELLY—Approved by the New-York Academy of Medicine, the only one containing 85 per cent. of oil. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. No imitation contains as much as ... ... though some are boldly advertised ... as much as 80 per cent.

Also, American and Norwegian Cod Liver Oil in the liquid state. E. QUERU, No. 136 6th-av., New-York. Also, for sale at DELLUC & CO.'S, C. T. GREEN'S, Nos. 666 and 800 Broadway, and all respectable Druggists. PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER, Wholesale Agents, No. 4 Fletcher-st.

$500 REWARD.—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE.—Of all remedies yet discovered, this is the most certain; it makes a speedy and permanent cure, without the least restriction in diet, drink or exposure, or change in application to business; many are cured in two days. Sold at the drug stores, No. ... Broadway, cor. Chambers-st.; also at the Astor House, No. ... Broadway; No. 108 Fulton-st., cor. William.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free by ... on receipt of two stamps. Address Dr. THIERS, No. ... Broadway. Office, No. 24 West ...-st., New-York.

DR. LACOSTE, OF PARIS, FIRST ASSISTant to the great Dr. Ricord of that city, induced by the success of his treatment in a certain class of diseases and weaknesses, for the cure of which the French mode of practice is so celebrated, can be consulted in America for a few months longer at No. 513 Broadway, daily, from 11 to 4 and 7 to 9 P. M. Recent cases cured in 24 hours.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE—DR. STRATTON, proprietor of the original recipe—is a quick relief and cure for neuralgia, headache, loss of appetite, and nervous debility. N. B.—None genuine without my signature, JAMES T. STRATTON, No. 152 ...-av. For sale by druggists at $1 a bottle, $9 a dozen.

DR. RALPH—AUTHOR OF THE "PRACTICAL Private Treatise." Office corner Houston and Crosby sts., (180 Crosby.) Hours, 10½ to 3, and 6 to 9 o'clock.

REMOVALS.

JOHN WILEY, (Late WILEY & HALSTED,) Has removed to No. 56 Walker-st., (A few doors west of Broadway,) Where he will continue the PUBLISHING, IMPORTING and BOOKSELLING BUSINESS in all its branches. He will also continue to receive by the steamers all new and interesting STEREOSCOPIC PICTURES, of the best artists, immediately after their issue.

MACY & JENKINS, Importers and Dealers in WINES, BRANDIES, &c., have removed to NO. 67 LIBERTY-ST., between Broadway and Nassau.

REMOVAL. KEROSENE OIL COMPANY Has removed to NO. 56 PEARL-ST.

ABBOTT BROTHERS' LAW OFFICE. Removed from No. 119 Nassau-st. to No. 41 Park-row, Times Building.

REMOVAL. EDWARD HARRIS, Manufacturer of Fancy Cassimeres and Plain Cottons, has removed to No. 101 Fulton-st., corner Church-st.

REMOVAL.—MISS CALHOUN WILL REOPEN her School on MONDAY, May 2, at No. 186 West 24th-st.

AUCTION SALES.

FINANCIAL.

RAILROADS.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

FINE ARTS.

STEAMBOATS.

STATIONERY.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

PERSONAL.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

[Continued from First Page.]

relative position which they have occupied for three months."

Monetary and Commercial.

The Times' City Article, of April 18, says: The funds commenced this morning (Monday) at a decline, of ⅛, chiefly owing to the receipt of better prices from Paris, there was subsequently a slight improvement. The first quotations of Consols for money was 94⅞@⅞, but left off at 95⅛ for money and 95⅛@95 for the account. At a later hour there was [illegible] tendency to increased firmness. The French advices on Saturday, which seemed further to corroborate the impression that the Emperor requires more time—the middle or end of May being mentioned as the earliest period for complete readiness—stated also that an immediate announcement was expected in the Moniteur to the effect that everything has been unaltered for the meeting of Congress, and the non-fulfillment of this anticipation was a chief cause of the dullness at the opening of the market. In the discount market the demand was not active, and some transactions were effected at a fraction below the Bank minimum.

Liverpool Cotton Market, April 18.—The demand continues limited, and sales do not exceed 6,000 bales [illegible] for export and speculation. Prices unaltered.

London Corn Market, April 18.—In the Corn market this morning there was an advance of between 1s. [illegible]

London Produce and Provision markets unchanged.

The Press says that Prussia is about to contract a loan equal to between £8,000,000 and £9,000,000. Piedmont and France require some further weeks of active effort for full completion for war.

"Latest Commercial News per "Bremen."

BY TELEGRAPH TO SOUTHAMPTON.

Liverpool, Thursday, April 19.

The sales of Cotton on Saturday and yesterday [illegible] up 11,000 bales, of which 1,000 were on speculation and for export. The market is dull but steady, buyers, however, demanding a reduction in rates before purchasing freely.

The Breadstuffs market is steady at rates reported per Africa.

The Provision market is generally unchanged and steady.

Sugar is without change and steady.

Coffee inquired and unaltered in rates.

Pot Ashes are firm at 31s.

Rice is heavy; and all qualities have slightly declined; common 9s. 3d.@9s.

Rough Turpentine firm, and holders demand 12s. [illegible]

ONE DAY'S LATER NEWS.

Arrival of the North Briton.

Quebec, Sunday, May 1.

The steamship North Briton, from Liverpool April 20, passed the Station at River du Loup at 7 o'clock this evening. An accident to the news boat prevented the procurement of her news. The North Briton will be at this port early in the morning, when her news, which is but one day later than that by the Bremen at New-York, will be promptly forwarded.

Arrival of the United Kingdom.

Quebec, Sunday, May 1.

The steamship United Kingdom, from Glasgow [illegible], arrived at this port last night. She brings no later news.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—Monday, May 2.

United States District Court.—Set down [illegible]

Supreme Court—General Term.—Motion day.

Circuit.—Part I.—Oyer and Terminer. Part II.—Nos. [illegible] 1192 1088, 207, 1298, 1313, 1161, 1175, [illegible] 1094, 26, 1092, 1124, 1164, 1237, 1226, 1230, [illegible]

Superior Court—Trial Term—Part I.—Nos. [illegible] 300, 215, 304, 207, 401, 403, 405, 407, 410, 412, [illegible] Part II.—(Held in Supreme Court Room No. [illegible] New City Hall.) Nos. 233, 351, 363, 134, 302, 393, [illegible] 404, 406, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417.

Common Pleas—Trial Term.—Part I.—Nos. [illegible] Part II.—Nos. [illegible]

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—April 30.

Before Judge Nelson.

Rhoda Baker vs. The Brig Saginaw.—This was an action to recover for supplies furnished to the brig, a domestic vessel in this port. The District Court gave a decree for the libelant for the amount of his claim, whereupon the claimants appealed to the Circuit Court. Judge Nelson, however, affirmed the decree with costs. No opinion was written.

For libelant, Messrs. Benedict, Burr and Benedict; for claimants, Messrs. Beebe, Dean and Donohue.

ARE MOUSSELINE DELAINES DELAINES?

James Renhard et al. vs. Augustus Schell.—This is an action to recover back an amount of duties alleged by the plaintiffs to have been illegally imposed by the defendant as Collector upon an importation of French delaine goods.

The point in controversy is as follows: The second section of the Tariff Act of 1857 imposes a duty of 24 per cent. upon "all manufactures composed wholly of cotton, which are bleached, printed, painted or dyed and delaines." The goods in question are French goods, manufactured entirely of wool, and called by the plaintiffs mousseline delaines. The Collector imposed the duty of 24 per cent. upon them, while the plaintiffs claim that they are liable only to a duty of 19 per cent., imposed upon "manufactures of worsted goods," and that the term "delaines" is limited to goods made of cotton and worsted.

The amount involved in this case is not so very large, but there are very many cases involving the same question now pending. The case is still on.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers.

Before Justice Roosevelt.

The People ex rel. John Gorman vs. The Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners.—In this case a writ of alternative mandamus was issued, pursuant to the arrangement determined upon on Friday for the purpose of testing the right of the old Police to recover their back pay.

Petition of U. S. Trust Co., Receiver, &c.—Ordered that the Receiver have leave to sue on the note referred to.

The U. S. Trust Co. vs. Winifred Mott et al.—Motion for leave to answer denied.

John De Ruyter vs. Samuel Allen et al.—Referred to Charles Stuart, Esq., to inquire into the facts, and report whether it is expedient that the judgments mentioned in the affidavit should be sold, and if so, on what notice and in what manner.

SINGULAR CASE—CLAIM TO THE CUSTODY OF CHILDREN.

Some interest was excited in the Court-room during the morning, by the entrance of a small party of ladies. Shortly after they had taken their seats, a gentleman entered, leading by the hands two little boys, aged apparently about three and seven years of age respectively. One of the ladies, as soon as she saw these children enter, uttered a cry of joy, and in a moment had them in her arms, embracing them affectionately, and weeping bitterly.

It appeared on inquiry that the lady was the mother of the two boys, who were detained from her charge and care by their father, her husband. She was in attendance upon a writ of *habeas corpus*, requiring the father to produce the children, which she had sued out for the purpose of having them, if possible, committed to her care. Her story is that she and her husband were married in this city on April 26, 1850, and lived together until the 19th of April last. On that day, the lady being at home in her house at Brooklyn, she was waited upon by a stranger, who informed her that her husband had been stabbed in the side, and was then lying at a drug-store in Fulton street, from which he could not be removed. The stranger said that he had been sent to inform her that her husband wished her to come to him immediately. She accompanied the stranger about a block, when he told her that he had some business to transact in the neighborhood, and that if she would walk on slowly he would soon overtake her. She did so, but did not again see the stranger. After going into several drug stores in Fulton-street, and not finding her husband, she went to the City Hall and stated the circumstances to the Deputy Superintendent of Police, who told her that no person had been stabbed in Brooklyn that morning, and that she had better go home as soon as possible, as it was probably only a ruse to rob the house. Startled at this intimation she hurried home, and found that in her absence some person had entered the house and taken away her children. An hour or two afterward, her husband, accompanied by the stranger referred to, entered the house and took away all the furniture, and a portion of the lady's clothing. The husband told her that he had taken the children away, and that all hell could not make him return them.

On the part of the husband it is alleged that he recently detected his wife in a criminal intercourse [illegible], on account of which, he is about to commence a suit for divorce. He claims to be entitled to remove the children, and keep them with himself.

No hearing was, however, had upon the writ, as on the meeting of the parties in court, it was arranged, [illegible] of mutual friends, that the custody of the children should be given to a relative, pending the divorce suit, with liberty to both parents to see them at pleasure.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.

Before Justices Bosworth, Hoffman, Pierrepont and Woodruff.

Peter C. Anthony vs. Jas. Smith.—Appeal from order and judgment affirmed.

Aug. Stradwell vs. Gilbert R. Perrett; David Banks vs. John Patten et al.; Henry Placide vs. Wm. E. Burton.—Judgments affirmed.

Samuel W. Davenport vs. Jasper W. Gilbert.—New trial ordered, costs to abide event.

Maria Gibbons vs. George Kelsey, imp'd, &c.—Judgment affirmed on terms.

Ministers, Elders, &c., of the Reformed Dutch Church vs. Wm. A. Parkhurst.—Judgment on demurrer reversed, with leave to defendant to answer [illegible] abide the event.

George Wade, Executor, &c., vs. John B. Rusher et al.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Isidore Bernhard et al. vs. Wm. Brenner et al.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Samuel D. Bradford vs. The Greenwich Fire Insurance Company.—Judgment of affirmance set aside, [illegible] on payment of costs of April [illegible] and $10 costs of motion, and on stipulating [illegible] cause be placed on the May calendar, General Term, and argued without further notice.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Moncrief.

[illegible] *vs. Jas. C. Holbrook.*—The defendant [illegible] by the deed with ample relief, upon giving security upon his appeal. If the Court has the power, such a term is not likely and as entitles the defendant to ask the exercise of his discretion in making the order. The application must be denied, with $10 costs to plaintiff, to abide the event of the action.

Before Justice Woodruff.

Cole vs. Blunt.—Case settled.

Before Justice Hoffman.

Henry C. Brewer vs. Abner Orswell.—Order of arrest discharged, with $7 costs.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.

Before Judges Daly, Brady and Hilton.

The following are the decisions of April term:

Underhill vs. Romero; Baker vs. Beneston; Gilles vs. Crawford; Randall vs. Gray; Platt vs. Stark; Schmeris vs. Mills. Judgments reversed with costs.

Supreme Court.—The General Term will be held by Justices Roosevelt, (presiding,) Clerke and Sutherland. There are eighty-nine causes on the calendar for May. Among them are the appeal in the case of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company vs. Sherman; three suits by the New-Haven Railroad Company vs. Schuyler et al.; the appeal of James Shepherd, convicted of arson a short time since; and Mrs. Cunningham-Burdell's appeal from the order of the Surrogate, denying her application for letters of administration on the estate of Harvey Burdell. There is also the case of Terry vs. The Mayor et al. and the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum; a suit to test the validity of the grant made by the Corporation to the Asylum.

Justice Davies will hold the Oyer and Terminer. On Monday a number of sentences are to be pronounced—among others, Bouquet, the deformity of whose personal appearance has attracted so much attention, is to be brought up for sentence.

Justice Ingraham will sit at Chambers during May.

There will be one Circuit for the trial of civil causes to be held by some Justice from the country.

Superior Court.—There will be held the General Term, one Special Term, and two Trial Terms. The calendar of the Special Term embraces a number of causes of interest to the mercantile community, and involving very heavy amounts, and arising out of failures in 1857. Such are the suits of Bell and Chapman vs. James G. Garner and others, in which the London house of Overend, Gurney & Co. are interested. Also, the suit of The Western Bank of Scotland vs. James Lee et al., involving a claim of $500,000.

Common Pleas.—Judge Daly will hold Part I., and Judge Brady Part II. of the Trial Term. Judge Hilton will sit at Chambers.

Law Institute.—The New-York Law Institute are now removing their library to the new rooms assigned them in the buildings of the United States Courts. A public opening is anticipated, as soon as arrangements now in progress can be completed.

[Advertisement.]

The Height of Folly—What is it? It is evinced in the carelessness with which people travel without proper protection from death by drowning. The Deland Life-Preserving Coat and Vest Company, (No. 256 Broadway,) is putting an end, rapidly, to this kind of suicidal foolishness. All their garments are as elegant and convenient as any others, and yet can be made into life preservers in a few seconds. Who will be without one?

[Advertisement.]

The Steamship Circassian will again sail for Galway via St. Johns, N. F., on Thursday, May 5, having just made a voyage to Ireland and back in less than a month. Price of passage only $30 including cooked provisions served on tables and a free ticket, by Railroad, to any part of Great Britain. For tickets, etc., apply only to American Express Co., No. 61 Hudson-street, corner of Jay.

[Advertisement.]

Teas.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 35c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also, 5-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine, at No. 125 Chatham-street, between Pearl and Roosevelt streets.

[Advertisement.]

Look at These Prices! ! !
Splendid Velvet Carpetings, 9s. to 12s. per yard.
Real English Brussels, 6s. to 10s. per yard.
All-Wool Ingrains, 3s. to 6s. per yard.
Floor Oil Cloths, 2s. 6d. to 6s. per yard.
Hiram Anderson, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Ointment is working wonderful cures in rheumatism. Where every other remedy fails, this inestimable salve takes hold, penetrates to the very core, removes every particle of inflammation and effects a complete cure. Manufactory 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

[illegible] Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Gurney's new Photographic and Fine Art Gallery, No. 707 Broadway. Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oil and Ivorytypes.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—April 30.

$1,000 U. S. 5s '67	100¼	300 Erie Railroad			8
10,000 Tenn. 6s '90	[illegible]	100	do.	s60	8
10,000 Mo. St. 6s	s60 87	200	do.		8½
1,000	do.	87¼	100 Hud. River R.		33
1,000 Cal. St. 7s Bs	[illegible]	300 Har. R. Pref.			39⅞
5,000 E. R. 3d M. Bs	[illegible]	100	do.	s60	33
5,000 E. R. 4th M. Bs	41	50 Panama R.			123⅛
3,000 Erie R. Bds. '75	21	60	do.	s30	123
1,000 Hud. R. R. 1st m.	102	600 Reading R.			51
1,000 N. Ind. 1st m.	[illegible]	50	do.		50⅞
17,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs	85¾	200	do.		51¼
5,000	do.	[illegible]	150	do.		51⅛
1,000 C. St. P. & F. D. L. Land G. Bds.	[illegible]	200	do.		51⅛
		400 M. So. & N. Ia. R.			19
1,000 N. J. C. 1st M. b.	99¾	100	do.		18⅞
2,000 B. & Ill. T. 1st m. b.	95	100 Mich. S. & N. I. G. S.			33
2,000 H. & St. J. R. R. b.	70	320	do.		33
15 Bank New-York	106⅛	100	do.		32⅞
20 Mechanics' Bank	116⅛	150	do.		33¼
100 National Bank	[illegible]	100	do.		33½
12 Bank of Commerce	101¼	17 Cle. Co. & Cin. R.			98
2 B'k of the Republic	127	400 Ga. & Chicago R.			64
10 Hanover Bank	100	150	do.	b7	64⅜
200 Del. & H. C. Co.	s30 98	100	do.		64⅛
15 Pacific M. S. Co.	78¾	100 Cle. & Tol. R.		b30	34⅛
50	do.	[illegible]	35	do.		34
125	do.	78	100	do.		34⅛
150	do.	s60 78	100 C. & R. I. R. R.			[illegible]
150	do.	77¾	300	do.		58¾
450 N. Y. Cen. R.	72	50	do.		b10 58⅞
100	do.	72	50	do.		b10 58⅞
1200	do.	72¼	100	do.		b30 58⅞
340	do.	72½	150	do.		58¾
700	do.	72¾	50 Mil. & Miss. R. R.			[illegible]
200	do.	72	100 La C. & Mil. R. R.			[illegible]
100	do.	71¾				

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 5s '74, reg.	105¾	50 Mil. & Miss R.			8¾
1,000 Mo. State 6s	87½	50	do.		8¾
10,000 Tenn 6s '90	97¼	40 Erie Railroad			8½
500 Ill. Cen. R. bds.	85	200 Harlem R. Pref.			33¾
5,000 Harlem 2d m. b.	89¾	100 Reading R.			51⅛
5,000 LaC. & Mil. Lg. b.	18¾	100 Pacific M. S. Co.		b30	78
1,000 Mich. So. 2d m. b.	61	400	do.		77
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	s10 72¾	100	do.		s60 76
100	do.	72¾	200 M. So & N. Ia. G. S.			33
100	do.	s60 72⅞	200 Panama Railroad			123
200	do.	b30 73⅛	100 Gal. & Chi. R.		s60	64
500	do.	72⅞	450	do.		64¼
100	do.	72¾	200	do.		64⅛
100	do.	s30 72¾	100 Chi. & Rk. Is. R.			58¾
100	do.	73⅛	100	do.		nw 58⅞
150	do.	73	50	do.		s30 59
50	do.	nwk 73				

Monday, May 2—A. M.

By the Bremen, screw steamer, at this port, from Southampton, Tuesday, April 19, we have European news one day later than by the telegraphic summary from the Circassian, at St. Johns, and three days later than the mail and newspaper accounts by the Africa, at this port. The promised explanations of the British Ministry on the Continental difficulties were made in both houses of Parliament on Monday night, April 18, but we have no account, at the hour of writing this summary, of the effect the next day on the Stock Exchange. The English Funds on Monday closed at 94⅞@95, and the Paris Bourse was steadier on the impression that the Emperor favors at least a postponement of the crisis. In the London discount market the demand for money was less active, and some transactions, according to The Times, had been effected below the bank minimum. The half monthly shipment of Silver to India is stated at $3,340,000, and a further withdrawal of Gold from the Bank, of $500,000 was made for Continental account. English Wheat had further advanced 1s. @2s. the quarter in London, and the business in the Liverpool Cotton Market was limited to 6,000 bales (all except 500 bales to the trade,) at unchanged prices. The following are the latest figures in American securities:

Illinois Central 6s, 1875	75	@ 77
Illinois Central 7s, 1875	77	@ 79
Illinois Central 7s, 1860, Freeland	83	@ 85
Illinois Central $100 shares, $80 paid	dis. 40	@ 39
Michigan Central 1st m., con. 8 ⅌ cent., 1860	93	@ 95
Michigan Central 8s, 1869	85	@ 87
Mich. Cent., 8 ⅌ cent. Sinking Fund, '82	85	@ 88
Michigan Central $100 shares	45	@ 46
Michigan S. and N. Ind. 7s, Sink. F., 1885 x. c.	83	@ 85
Michigan S. and N. Indiana $100 Shares	10	@ 15
New-York Central 6s, Sink. Fund, '83 x. c.	82	@ 84
New-York Central 7s, con., '64	94	@ 96
New-York Central 7s, Sink. Fund, 1876	94	@ 96
New-York Central $100 shares	71	@ 73
Erie 2d Mortgage Bonds, 1859	93	@ 95
Erie Sinking Fund, 7s, 1875	20	@ 25
Erie Railroad 7s, Convertibles, '62	20	@ 22
Erie Railroad Bonds, 7s, 1871	25	@ 28
Erie Railroad $100 Shares	9	@ 11
Pennsylvania Central 6s, 1st Mort., con.	88	@ 90
Pennsylvania Central 6s, 2d Mort., Stg. x. c.	82	@ 84
Pennsylvania Central $50 Shares	39	@ 41
Philadelphia and Reading 6s, 1860	89	@ 91
Philadelphia and Reading 6s, 1870	76	@ 78
Philadelphia and Reading $50 Shares	24	@ 25

Our Stock Exchange during the week past continued to show the same activity that marked the dealings of the previous fortnight. The daily sales on the speculative Share list were quite heavy in amount, ruling, for the most part, until toward the close of the week, in favor of the Bear account, but the Street movements of Friday and Saturday indicated at least a partial turn in the fortunes of the two parties, and certainly promised fresh excitement for the month of May. The following table is a fair index to the fluctuations since Saturday week:

COURSE OF THE STOCK MARKET FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of U. S.	105¾@105¾@105¾
N. Y. Central	73@71¼@72¾@70¼@73¾@73¾
New-York and Erie	9@8¼@8½
Reading	50¾@51¾@51¼
Rock Island	57¾@60¾@57¾@58¾
Michigan Southern	12¾@9¾@10¼
Michigan Southern preferred	32½@31½@33
Michigan Central	51¾@50¾@50¾
Toledo	34¾@34¼@34¼
Galena	64¼@63¼@64¼
Illinois Central	66@66¼
Panama	122¾@123¾@123
Pacific Mail	80@67¾@80@77¾
Missouris	87¼@87½
Virginias	95¾@95¾
Tennessees	93¼@93¼
Illinois Central Bonds	85@85¾
Hudson River	32½@31@31½
Harlem Preferred	40@38@38¾
Delaware and Hudson	98@98¾

The leading feature in the speculation of the week was New-York Central, the price of which underwent nearly as many fluctuations as the week before, but without finally establishing an additional decline. The lowest point since December, 1857, was touched for half an hour on Friday morning, at 70¼ per cent. cash; and 70, seller 60 days. In the course of that forenoon, however, the deliveries of the stock revealed a scarcity of certificates on the Street, not before suspected by the Bear account, and which seemed to astonish even the parties who had called for their stock. The fact itself was not new to those who had taken the trouble to consult the transfer books with Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., where it was known that more stock had gone out of the Street, in the previous ten or twelve days, by about 1000 Shares, than the large, but isolated, sale a fortnight ago for Boston account had brought in. But the theory was indulged by the short sellers—whose recent success had rendered them over-confident and sanguine that the fall would never stop; that a large number of bona fide holders had been frightened into selling; and that their certificates, without passing out of their names, were on the Street, as fresh fuel for speculation and delivery. That this calculation was utterly erroneous was shown through the inability of a number of the Brokers to respond to the calls of Friday without very serious sacrifices, to which the receivers did not subject them. And the case was yet more marked on Saturday, the number of accommodations at the close of the day being more than doubled, leaving even a considerable party of the friends of the stock and the old commission Brokers unexpectedly behind in their immediate deliveries. We have seldom known an involuntary "corner" brought about so suddenly, nor yet one that could be more readily accounted for by a calm review of the enormous contract and cash sales for the Fall, as proportioned to the real supply of certificates on the Street and the very quiet course of the transfers. The stock advanced from 70¼ to 76⅛ ⅌ cent., leaving off about 73⅛ on Saturday afternoon. The "differences" demanded by the receivers, where the stock could not be had or the deliveries accommodated, have as yet been unimportant. Some suspicions of a deliberate purpose to make a close "corner" were pointed by the shorts on Saturday to a Broker, who is supposed to have executed some considerable orders for Albany account, and also for his special partners in business, on the spot; but we have reason to believe that if his single ability to call in the stock is likely to bring about such a result, the speculators against New-York Central have shown the smallest possible degree of prudence in selling 6,000 or 8,000 shares every day, (and not unfrequently 10,000 shares,) for more than a fortnight, steadily on, and almost as steadily down, without calculating the basis of delivery. That they have encouraged themselves to do so by exaggerating the future bearing upon this Company of a competition between the trunk railways, which has grown rather out of the temporary lightness of the extreme Western traffic to be divided between them, than from any falling off in their local business or any deliberate purpose of the management to involve themselves and their neighbors in a common ruin, or even the suspension of dividends, is quite probable. But the instances in which bona fide holders have been influenced by these operations constitute, it would now seem, the exception instead of the rule.

The other Share transactions have been heavy in the Western Stocks, and in Pacific Mail. The changes have been frequent and somewhat violent in all these; the closing prices showing a good degree of firmness, particularly in Rock Island and Galena. Reading, without much activity, continues scarce, and the cash Stock on Saturday brought 51⅛ ⅌ cent. Panama is held with firmness, and advanced at one time to 123¼ ⅌ cent. The last sales were at 122 ⅌ cent. before the arrival of the Northern Light bringing advices that 4,000 passengers had been passed over the road in a single fortnight, equivalent to $100,000, or 2 ⅌ cent. on the capital. The recent reduction of the California steamship fares, without affecting the uniform charge of $25 ⅌ head for crossing the Isthmus, has more than doubled the business, and as the competition threatens to continue, the road is likely to be the great gainer by the change.

In State and Railway Bonds the prices have been generally steady, the bonds of the Erie Company constituting the main exception. The first mortgage fell to 40 ⅌ cent., but subsequently recovered 3@5 ⅌ cent., and were wanted at the close at 45 ⅌ cent. The unsecured bonds after selling at 20@19, rallied to 21@22 ⅌ cent. The new Federal Stock continues quiet. The registered certificates sold as high as 105¾ ⅌ cent.; the coupons 104¼ ⅌ cent.

The general market for Stocks at 4 o'clock on Saturday, left off firm in tone, but as some of the Brokers reported, rather feverish or unsettled in prices. The excitement in New-York Central, while absorbing most of the attention outside as well as inside the Board-room, gave quite a favorable turn to one or two of the Western Stocks, in which a quiet but considerable Bull account has been going on for a week or two past, though without any effect to bolster prices.

On Saturday the Stock Exchange Board by a vote of 78 to 19 decided to enforce the rule of 1857, restricting time options within 60 days. Contracts beyond this limit are not permitted to be made within the Board-room, since they are not authorized, under the rule, to be recorded or printed on the official list. The question came up on the movement of the broker of the Vanderbilt opposition to the Pacific Mail Company, to sell the stock down on the sliding scale, from 4 to 12 months. As the reporters for the Press, no more than the public, attend the deliberations of the Board, except occasionally by courtesy, we cannot undertake to state the grounds taken by the minority in opposition to the ruling of the President on the subject, but believes that the discussion took a somewhat personal turn before it ended, though without seriously disturbing the amenities of the Board.

The Foreign Trade at the Port of New-York for the week past was again active in the Import entries, and also in the Export of Produce and Bullion. The former, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amount to $4,565,109, as against $1,501,487 same week last year. The Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods $1,284,169, against $1,256,093 same week last year. The Export of Gold and Silver, including $1,092,000 by the Fulton for Havre and Southampton on Saturday, amounts to $1,630,743, against $136,873 same week last year. The Sub-Treasury balances on Saturday afternoon amount to $6,568,681, against $6,894,810 at the close of the previous week. Of this difference $200,000 went in Gold Coin to the Department at Washington. The California receipts of Bullion by the packet of April 5 amount to $1,723,000, more than balancing the export movement; so that the apparent difference to the Bank Average of Specie is not important. The last Average stood $26,068,155. The market for Money during the week was if anything easier in terms to the borrower, particularly on very short bills and loans upon demand. The Exchanges with Europe are firm, closing for the Fulton 109⅞@110¼ on London—most of the sales at 110@110⅛—and f5.12½@f5.10 on Paris.

As the Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade at New-York for the whole month of April will be made up in a few days, we omit, this morning, our usual semi-official summary by weeks.

The Cashier of the Sub-Treasury Office, Mr. Jacob Russell, has furnished us with a full statement of the transactions of the office for the month of April, from which we make the following summary:

The Specie balances March 31 were	$4,737,899
Receipts from Customs, April	3,055,174
And from other sources	407,063
Together	$8,200,136
Disbursements in April	4,450,132
Regular Treasury balances	$3,757,004
To Credit Disbursing Officers	2,173,089
To Credit of Interest Public Debt	168,285
Bullion or Assay Fund, net	469,703
Balances on 30th April	$6,568,681

The Customs in April last year at this port were only $1,359,473. This season $3,055,174, exclusive of some few parcels of Treasury Bills paid in for Duties. The Department comes into May with $6,568,681 on hand in the New-York office, against $7,690,562 at the close of March. During the month an issue of $9,000,000 Treasury Bills will fall due from 17th to 30th, to be paid, if presented, or otherwise carrying the same rate of interest, at the option of the holder. Of the $5,000,000 issue, which fell due in March, only about one-half has been presented for reimbursement.

The business changes and removals among the Stockbrokers, intimated a few days since, will take place this day. Mr. Edward B. Little for many years previous to 1852, associated with Jacob Little & Co., enters into active business again, associated with Mr. Galen Carter, as Edward B. Little & Co., Merchants Exchange building, Wall street front. Mr. James M. Drake, (late Drake & Carter,) associates with his brother Mr. Albert A. Drake, as James M. Drake & Co., Merchant's Exchange building, William street front. We also learn that Messrs. Jacob Little & Co. remove to the William street and Exchange-place corner of the Merchants' Exchange.

COAL TRADE OF THE WEEK.

	1858. Week.	1858. Total.	1859. Week.	1859. Total.
Reading Railroad	35,386	450,385	30,185	519,570
Schuylkill Canal	31,856	128,440	33,476	144,502
Lehigh Val. Railroad	9,686	146,680	11,670	197,708
Lehigh Valley Canal	9,336	14,754	26,418	63,730
Scranton South	10,279	108,715	13,575	136,855
Scranton North	2,456	27,956	3,633	34,826
Shamoken	No report.		3,226	29,712
Treverton	2,282	17,903	1,691	21,697
Broad Top	619	15,855	1,986	24,389
Total	101,675	910,687	125,926	1,171,595

The Pennsylvania Central.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Two days since, when absent some five hundred miles from home, I bought your issue of the 20th from a newsboy, and found it contained another "howl" from the managers of the N. Y. Central over the signature of "New-York." As I am highly complimented by your attentive correspondent, and made to occupy an over-conspicuous position in a paper which is read over the length and breadth of the land, will you allow me a small space to make my acknowledgment to him, and at the same time to meet one or two points he has repeated in this last communication.

I greatly regret that the "choice epithets" used in my "Review" should have grated so harshly on the delicate organization of "New-York," and had I entertained the slightest suspicion that the managers of the New-York Central had lately become so refined as to be shocked by the use of a few plain English words, not unduly written, I would have studied my dictionary with a view of selecting such as would not have offended a saint. When I call to mind some of the elegantly worded phrases uttered by some of the New-York Central managers at the several conferences of the parties to the St. Nicholas compact, I can hardly realize that so great a change has been effected in so short a time. If such be the case, it is a blessed thing—provided there be no backsliding.

I do not pretend to deny, but to the fullest extent admit the large and prosperous business done by the Pennsylvania Railroad in 1858. The condition of the road, its management, its geographical position, the navigable condition of the Ohio River, the healthy condition of the Southwest trade, are the main causes that contributed to that result. While in Pennsylvania we are proud of this great highway, and of our commercial metropolis, yet we appreciate and acknowledge the position of the City of New-York as the money centre and the commercial metropolis of the country, and this is as well understood by the Managers of the Pennsylvania Road as by "New-York." The City of Philadelphia and her advantages cannot be ignored, and this is known by intelligent merchants of New-York City, however much the New-York Central Managers may try to mystify the case. The trade of the City of New-York is too great to be measured by the capacity of the Central Road; and no greater calamity could befall those merchants than to be restricted to so narrow a channel. Your correspondent tries hard to create the impression that the very large business over the Pennsylvania Road is the business of Philadelphia, and that the diminished business of the Central represents the decay of the City of New-York. If this were true, your correspondent "New-York" would not be so loud in his lamentations; for it is the loss of business of the Central Road that disturbs his equanimity, and not a fear of a decline in the business of New-York City. If the Pennsylvania Road would only agree not to carry business between the City of New-York and the West your correspondent would no longer trouble himself about the lesser rate from Philadelphia, or that 40,000 tons for "points above Fulton."

However flattering it might be to State pride to suppose that the increased and increasing business of the Pennsylvania Road was the exact measure of the increase of Philadelphia; and that the business of the Pennsylvania Road and the New-York Central in 1858 respectively represented the relative prosperity of Philadelphia and New-York, we are constrained by our love for truth to confess that such is not the case. That the Pennsylvania Road will contribute to the rapid growth and commercial development of Philadelphia we claim; but such a claim is not inconsistent with the fact that the Pennsylvania Road carries a very large amount of the business done by both New-York and Boston with the West. We cannot state to-day the amount of this tonnage, but of the 263,294,721 pounds of twelve classes carried to Philadelphia in 1858, paraded so triumphantly by "New-York" in proof of his position, a large quantity was merely in transitu when it arrived at Philadelphia, for New-York and New-England. And herein is the explanation of the great prosperity of the Philadelphia Road; it not only enjoys most of the interior carrying trade of the City of Philadelphia, but being the shortest and best route from New-York City to the greater part of the West, the Western merchants (who in fact control the route by which four-fifths of the freights between the East and the West shall be shipped) prefer to make their shipments to and from New-York over this route. During a good portion of every year goods may be carried from New-York to Cincinnati, and points in that direction, with but 253 miles of rail (portage) transportation, whereas it is double that over the New-York Central route. In lineal distance the Pennsylvania Road has more than one hundred miles the advantage in an all-rail route to the same portion of the West; and in directness few seem to be aware of the favorable location of the Pennsylvania Road as to the City of New-York. The New-York Central Road runs on a parallel of latitude about two and a half degrees north of the City of New-York; whereas the Pennsylvania Road preserves a parallel about one-half degree south of that City. The Pennsylvania Road, then being in a geographical position to avail itself, or rather to command the carrying trade of Philadelphia, Baltimore, New-York and Boston, to and from the West, by river, and by the new Western rail connections lately completed, fully accounts for her increased trade in 1858, and is, moreover, a sure promise of still greater increase in the future, without in any way damaging the merchants in New-York. Such a state of things is not only consistent with, but would be promoted by, the most flattering increase of business of the City of New-York its truest friend could wish. As we have before intimated, it is because the Pennsylvania Road carries trade to and from New-York in legitimate and successful competition with the Central, and thereby increases her (Pennsylvania Road) receipts, that so much exercises the New-York Central Managers, and not the lesser rate from Philadelphia to the West.

Do the intelligent merchants of New-York wish to confine all the commerce of their magnificent and now rapidly increasing city with the West to the line of the New-York Central Road; or do they wish to avail themselves of every avenue—the roundabout-way of the New-York Central, the direct route of the Pennsylvania Road, and all others that may offer? We are willing to leave this question as soon as propounded. But we will pursue this point no further, for to us the idea that the Central Managers are actuated solely by a desire to protect the merchants of the City of New-York, is too ridiculous for a passable joke; and this show of their supporting the commercial interests of the City of New-York reminds us, that when last in that City we saw a fellow somewhat weak in the knees, with a gravity equal to that of our Central friends, bravely supporting the Merchants' Exchange building, on Wall-street, by leaning up against it!

We make the following extract from the last communication of your correspondent "New-York:"

"They were the first, however, to ask for and insist upon its modification. Mr. Corning appreciated the injustice that had been done to the New-York merchants, and pledged himself in his correspondence with them to produce such a modification as would obviate the wrong. No one knows better than Mr. Cass that, had he and his allies yielded the desired modification of the St. Nicholas compact, no serious difficulty would have occurred."

Here re-appears an error we have already attempted to expose. We have before stated, and now repeat, that so far from the New-York Central Managers "having been the first to ask for and insist upon the modification of the St. Nicholas compact," so as to allow that instrument to control the "differences" from Philadelphia West, they have never done so to this day, otherwise than through your columns over the signature of "New-York." The Central Managers never proposed such a modification at any of the meetings of the parties to the compact. The official Minutes of the proceedings prove this, and the testimony of the officers of the Southern lines confirm it.

To what extent "Mr. Corning appreciated the injustice done New-York" we cannot say, for no officer of the Southern Roads ever heard him propose this aspect of the case, or ask for any modification of the contract, with a view to obviate what has since been termed injustice. As to what modification Mr. Corning might have asked at Buffalo, if the parties to the compact had come together there, we can only conjecture from the communications of "New-York," and therefore "Mr. Cass and his allies do not know that had they yielded the desired modification of the St. Nicholas compact, no serious difficulty would have occurred." But Mr. Cass and his associates at Buffalo did know from the positive declarations of the President of the Erie, that no modification of the compact at that day would save it—that the notice given by the President of the Erie to terminate it, would in no event be recalled.

Your correspondent seems to be somewhat sensitive about the story of the 40,000 tons of Eastern merchandise carried "to points above Fulton" on the Mississippi River in 1858, which he was so hasty to repeal in one of his former communications. The ground which we assume is that the articles which go to make the principal tonnage into the Mississippi Valley "above Fulton," are sugar, molasses, coffee, whisky, salt, iron, nails, window-glass, machinery for mills, &c., &c., are all (excepting coffee, which is imported through New-Orleans) products of the Mississippi Valley, and therefore they form no portion of that 40,000 tons which should have reached Fulton and points above from New-York through Chicago.

The merchandise which the people of that region receive from the East is foreign goods and domestic manufactures, denominated "dry goods," boots, shoes, bonnets, foreign liquors, drugs, light groceries or spices, cutlery, &c., the value of which is about $2,000 per ton, and this on the 40,000 tons would make $80,000,000 of importation of this class of goods in a single year into a comparatively small district of country that during the two past seasons has had very light crops. We really marvel that your correspondent should have had the boldness to have even again alluded to so fabulous a matter.

He may understand all about transportation over the Central Road between Albany and Buffalo, but as to understanding the course or laws of trade, either he or we know but little about them.

We do not believe all the efforts the Central Managers are capable of can move either the cities of New-York, Philadelphia or Baltimore one cubit in measure from their present location, or change the current of trade, (equilibriums take care of themselves,) and we shall therefore not disturb ourselves upon that subject—and if these Central Managers can by any hook or crook make their road pay, out of the New-England or any other trade, we do not believe they will long weep over the fallen greatness of any city.

The New-York Central is their god—not New-York City. We did not in the Review claim to speak ex cathedra for the New-York and Erie; the President of that Company understands very well how to do his own talking, and has no great hesitation in expressing his views; and we have no doubt the facts in the case can readily be had by any proper party, on application at the Erie office. It is our private opinion, however, that the New York Central Managers knew, before they learned it from us, why the Erie would not enter into any more confidence arrangements with them.

G. W. CASS.

Pittsburgh, April 25, 1859.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

THOMPSON BROTHERS, NO. 2 WALL-ST. offer for sale at all times, UNITED STATES and STATE STOCKS, for investment or Banking purposes, in amounts to suit.

Orders for the purchase or sale of Stocks on commission promptly executed.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Saturday, April 30, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 109 bbls.; Ashes, 4,922 bbls.; Flour, 164 bbls. and 676 bags Corn Meal, 9,830 bushels Corn, 14,611 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Malt, 2,404 pkgs. Provisions, 1,373 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported to-day of 150 bbls. Pots and 50 bbls. Pearls, each at $5 75 ⅌ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 1,286 bbls., including 1,037 bbls. Pots and 249 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Sales to-day 1,000 bags Laguayra at 12c.@12¼c.; 300 bags Rio at 12c.; 100 bags Jamaica at 11¾c.; and 200 bags stained St. Domingo at 9½c. ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Has been sparingly sought after, and prices continue irregular.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is in very good request, chiefly for home use, though, in part, on speculation and for shipment. The current receipts are quite limited, and the available supplies are diminishing. Holders are obtaining a further advance of 5c.@10c. ⅌ bbl., and yet they do not appear to be very eager to sell at prevailing rates. The transactions since our last, comprise 15,000 bbls. at our revised quotations. Included in the sales were 4,500 bbls. Inspected State at $6 25@$6 65, chiefly at $6 50 for Superfine, and $6 10@$6 50, chiefly $6 25@$6 35, for extra, ⅌ bbl. One very superior lot of superfine State brought as much as $6 ⅌ bbl., but this is altogether an extreme rate. Some of the extra brands in the market, and quoted 15c. ⅌ bbl. higher, are not better than (if as good as) the lot of superfine sold at $6 ⅌ bbl.

Unsound Flour, ⅌ bbl.	$3 75@$6 15
Common to good Superfine State	5 25@ 6 05
Very good to very choice do.	5 75@ 6 25
Extra State	6 10@ 6 50
Superfine Western	5 90@ 6 75
Fancy Ohio	6 50@ 6 65
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 60@ 7 65
Low to very choice Extra Ohio	6 50@ 7 75
Fancy Genesee	6 30@ 6 50
Extra Genesee	6 50@ 8 25
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	6 65@ 9 00

Southern Flour is apparently actively inquired for to-day, but the high prices claimed for it have the effect of restricting business. Sales, since our last, 1,000 bbls., in lots, at $6 30@$6 65 for mixed and straight brands, and $6 70@$8 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian continues inactive, at $6 50@$7 40 for extra, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is selling slowly, at $3 50@$4 35 for fine to Superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair demand at $3 85@$3 90 for Jersey; $4 30 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl., and $19 50 @$19 75 for the latter, in puncheons.

GRAIN—Wheat is in more request, chiefly on speculation, at firmer prices. The improvement in the Flour market has had the effect of strengthening the confidence of holders of Wheat. Sales have been reported of 48,500 bushels, including good mixed Western at $1 30; good to prime Red Western (Winter) at $1 36@$1 40; poor Milwaukee Club at $1 17. White Southern and Red do. on terms not ascertained, ⅌ bushel. Corn is in active demand at advancing prices. Sales have been reported of 45,000 bushels at 86½c.@87c. for New Yellow Jersey; 85c.@87c. for New Yellow Southern; 86c. for good round Yellow; 83c.@86c. for ordinary to very good new White Southern; 83c.@85c. for poor to prime old mixed Western; and 80c. for damaged do., ⅌ bushel. Rye is in moderate demand and is steady at 84c.@85c. ⅌ bushel. Sales 3,100 bushels. Barley is in request at previous prices; 57½c.@80c. for inferior to very choice State, Canadian and Californian, ⅌ bushel. Sales 10,000 bushels. Oats are plenty and heavy, including Canada at 57c.@58c.; Western at 54c.@57c.; State at 52½c.@55c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 46c.@52c.; Southern at 46c.@48c., ⅌ bushel.

PROVISIONS—Pork is less freely offered, to-day, and prices of New Mess are quoted higher. The demand, however, is very moderate. Sales 1450 bbls., in lots, at $16 25@$16 40, as extremes, for New Mess; $15 87@$16 25 for thin Mess, and $12 62½@$12 75 for prime, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats continue in fair demand, including Hams, at 8½c.@9½c.; and Shoulders at 6c.@6¾c. ⅌ lb. Bacon is selling more freely, at from 8c.@10½c. ⅌ lb. Lard is depressed and drooping. Sales 400 tcs. and bbls., at 11¼c.@11⅝c. ⅌ lb. Beef is in more request at buoyant rates. Sales 1200 bbls., in lots, at $9 75@$11 50 for repacked Western Mess; $12@$12 62 for extra do.; $7 50@$8 75 for Country Mess; $6@$7 for do. Prime, ⅌ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $17@$21 ⅌ tc.; Beef Hams, $14 00@$17 ⅌ bbl. Butter is in very limited demand at 8½c.@18½c. for Ohio; 12c.@20c. for common to good old State; and 20c.@24c. for new State, ⅌ lb. Cheese is very quiet at 6c.@10c., for old, and 8c.@10½c. for new, ⅌ lb.

RICE—Sales have been made, to-day, of 300 tcs., at $3 50@$4 ⅌ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been inactive, to-day, sales having been confined to 170 hhds. Cuba, part at 6c.@6⅝c.; 120 hhds. New-Orleans at 6⅝c.@7½c.; and 40 hhds. Melado at 5c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, 400 bbls., in lots, at 25c.@25½c., chiefly at 25c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 300 bales Cotton, at 5-32d., ⅌ lb.; 300 tcs. Beef, at 2s. 3d.@2s., in packet and steamer; also, some Lard, at 12s. For London, 50 tcs Rice, at 17s. 6d. For Bremen, 300 bbls. Rosin at 2s. 3d. The latest charters, according to the Shipping List, have been: "Clipper ships Endeavor, for San Francisco, and B. D. Metcalf, 1,150 tons, same voyage, a brig, 182 tons, to Saville, and back from Saville or Cadiz to New-York; a schooner, to Galveston, on private terms; a Swedish bark to Lisbon, Heavy Pipe Staves, $30; a Sicilian brig to Marseilles, Light Pipe Staves, $26; bark Sortelle, to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, Lumber, $17 50; a brig to Buenos Ayres, $17, or if to Rosario, $21; a bark, 460 tons, from Savannah to Rio Janeiro, Deals, $20; a bark, 412 tons, to Cienfuegos and back, Sugar, 37½c.; one, 244 tons, to Havana, $1,200; a brig, 300 tons, from Machias to Cienfuegos and back to New-York, 40c., 10 ⅌ cent small stowage; one, 250 tons, from a Southern port to South side Cuba and back to New-York, 45c. and $3; a bark, 250 tons, to Turks Island and back, Salt, 11c.; a brig, 200 tons, to Kingston, Ja., $9 50, and back from Turks Island, Salt, 9c.; a British schooner, 110 tons, to Port-au-Prince and back, $1,450; a schooner, 130 tons, to Jacmel and back, $1,200; one, 170 tons, same voyage, $1,400; one, 240 tons, to Jamaica and back, $1,700; one, 230 tons, to a Windward Island, $900; a brig, 190 tons, to Bermuda and back, $950.

Markets by Telegraph.

New-Orleans, Friday, April 29.

Cotton unchanged; sales to-day, 5,000 bales Middling, 12½c. Sales of the week, 37,000 bales. Receipts of the week, 12,750 bales, against 28,000 bales last year. Exports for the week, 60,000 bales. Total exports from this port for the season, 1,512,750. Receipts ahead of last year's, 166,000; Receipts at all Southern ports, 751,000. Stock at this port, 213,500, against 226,000 last year. Freights to Liverpool, 9-32d. Molasses, 36c. Flour, $6. Corn buoyant. Coffee firm, at 11½c.@12c. Sales of the week, 12,000 bags; imports do., none. Stock in port, 17,500 bags, against 7,500 bags last year.

Mobile, Friday, April 29.

Cotton dull; sales to-day, 1,500 bales. Sales of the week, 5,500 bales; receipts of the week, 5,500 bales. Stock in port, 179,000 bales. Freights to Liverpool ⅜d. Sterling Exchange, 9c.@9½c.

Philadelphia, Saturday, April 30.

Flour firm; stock diminishing very rapidly. Wheat firm; red, $1 58@$1 60, and wanted; white, $1 65@$1 66. Corn advanced 1c.; sales 5,000 bushels at 88c.@90c. for yellow. Whisky dull at 25½c.@26c.

Baltimore, Saturday, April 30.

Flour active. Howard-street and Ohio both selling at $6 25. Wheat steady. White, $1 70@$1 75; Red, $1 50@$1 55. Corn buoyant. Yellow, 88c.@[illegible]

[illegible]c.; White, 78c.@85c. Whisky dull. Provisions firm.

Mobile, Saturday, April 30.

Cotton firm; sales to-day 4,700 bales. Middling, 12¾c.

New Orleans, Saturday, April 30.

Cotton unchanged; sales to-day 4,000 bales. Middling, 12½c. Freight on Cotton to Liverpool, [illegible] Gunny Bags, 15c.@11½c.

Augusta, Ga., Saturday, April 30.

The Constitutionalist's table makes the total receipts of Cotton this season 3,477,000 bales, being 734,000 bales in excess of last year. Stock at Augusta 26,000 bales.

Cincinnati, Saturday, April 30.

Flour advancing; superfine, $6 20@$6 25. Wheat, 24c. Pork quiet. Bacon firm, and held at 7c.@8c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.
(Late BURTON'S.)
Under the Lafarge House.

MANAGER..........Mr. F. B. CONWAY.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commence at 7½ o'clock, precisely.

IMMENSE SUCCESS.
MONDAY EVENING, May 2, 1859,
Second night of the new play, entitled
CHARLOTTE CORDAY,

which was received on its first representation, for Mrs. Davenport's benefit, with unbounded approbation, and in which she will sustain the character of the heroine, and chant the soul-stirring hymn of the MARSEILLAISE.

Murat..........Mr. C. Fisher | Danton..........Mr. Burton [illegible]
Barbaroux..........Mr. Conway | Louvers..........Mr. W. Reynolds
Charlotte Corday..........Mrs. Davenport

To conclude with Colman's fine comedy, (compressed into three acts,) of

THE JEALOUS WIFE.

Box office open at 8 A. M., and during the day.

Orchestra seats	One Dollar
Balcony chairs	75 cents
Parquet, parquet circle and dress circle	50 cents
Family circle	25 cents

Seats may be secured in the Parquet, Balcony, and also in the Dress Balcony, which has recently been elegantly furnished and fitted with chairs, free of extra charge.

Treasurer..........Mr. W. R. Adams.

291 CORNICES OF NEW AND BEAUTIFUL PATTERNS. Where? 291
291 At KELTY BROTHERS & LEE. Broadway, New-York. 291

OFFICE FOR PROCURING AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS. J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York. A pamphlet of information sent free.

SUPERIORITY OF MODERN TASTE. In nothing is this better exemplified than in the departure from obsolete styles of costume, and that conformity to the elegant outlines of Nature which are now the fundamental canons of taste.

How odious, by comparison with modern styles, do the erudition of the past appear. The angular stiffness of the age of Elizabeth; the cumbrous absurdities that made up fashionable costume in the classic era of Anne; the ingenious absurdities of the Georgian epoch—all appear puerile in conception when contrasted with the simplicity and comfort of dress in our own time.

A remarkable instance of improved taste is the reception of the RIBBON SASH. In an artistic point of view, it is a natural and indispensable part of a lady's dress. As at present worn by the aristocratic ladies of Europe, it is of considerable width, falling gracefully from the waist over the skirt. Put on with an elegant ease, it sets off the outline of the waist to the best advantage. This simple and beautiful article is equally suitable to all styles of figure and costume.

M. R. LICHTENSTEIN, of No. 391 Broadway, has, with his usual enterprise, secured the first invoice of these goods brought to this market. They will all be sold in a few days. They are of the most elegant patterns, comprising French Figured and Embroidered Ribbons, Tufted, Tartan, Albanian Stripes, and elegant plain varieties, suitable to every taste and of superior quality. In addition will be found, new and always, the choicest and freshest stock of Millinery and Dressmakers' goods in the City—such as Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, Bonnet Silks, Dahlia and other Dress Trimmings, &c.

In order to make heavy remittances to Europe, these will all be sold at lower prices than ever before known. The season is nearly over. Now is the time for bargains.

N. B.—These Sash Ribbons will only be secured by those who make an early call.

THE "BANCO INDUSTRIAL PECUARIO" of Havana, Cuba, is now ready to enter into contracts for the importation into the Island of Cuba of all descriptions of Cattle, both for market use and for breeding; and in order to give all parties a fair chance, the said Banking Company will admit proposals from parties who may be able and willing to furnish said Cattle (bulls, cows, sheep and hogs) and transport them to the said Island either by steam or sailing vessels. Such parties may address the Banking Company as above, clearly specifying all particulars as regards description or quality, number, size or weight, prices and terms of payment, &c., or else send an agent to the city of Havana with full authority to enter into a contract. It being understood that the Company would prefer to make contracts at a fixed price per head, or by the weight, &c., free from all risk or loss, delivered at the place or places where the Company will designate. For further particulars, apply to EDWARD FLASH, No. 35 Broad-st.

GAS CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, HALL AND OTHER PENDANTS, &c., &c.—The subscribers, returning thanks to their friends and the public generally for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on them, respectfully beg leave to say they are now fully prepared to furnish the above articles in every variety on the shortest notice and most liberal terms. Strangers to purchasers are invited to give them a call at their salesroom previous to purchasing elsewhere.

N. B.—Churches and public buildings fitted with gas-pipe and fixtures throughout on the most moderate terms and with all possible despatch. J. & T. DONALDSON, No. 65 Leonard-st., near Broadway.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS, German, Irish, Scotch, English, &c., call at the large Institute and Home of Domestics, No. 59 4th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable help to suit all, at moderate wages. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Collect fee.

FAMILIES, HOTELS AND BOARDING-HOUSES supplied with select German, English, Irish and Scotch servants, at MORRIS CONNERY'S establishment, No. 434 Broadway, next door to Broadway Post-Office. Also, waiters, coachmen, gardeners, farmers, &c. Orders punctually attended to; terms moderate.

GOOD FRENCH, GERMAN, AND EVERY other kind of servants may continually be had at the rooms of the Employment Society, No. 10 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3rd and 4th avs. French and German spoken. A lady in attendance.

COAL—PRICE REDUCED.—THE SUBSCRIBER has reduced his Peach Orchard, Lehigh and Broad Mountain coals (of which he is receiving fresh supplies of the first quality) to the price at which he can sell them for Summer, viz.: $4 75 from boats and $5 25 delivered from yard. HENRY REEVE, Corner Canal and Centre, and Jane and Washington.

COAL OIL.—TO THE TRADE.—THE AMERICAN Coal Oil Company are now prepared to negotiate with any responsible parties for the exclusive sale of their oils, and some of Lamps & Co. [illegible] in the towns, villages and cities of the United States and Canadas. TUCKER & PADDON, Agents, No. 45 John-st., New-York.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH—EXCLUSIVELY used in Queen Victoria's laundry.—The undersigned, sole agents for the United States, will be able to deliver supplies of this celebrated starch on arrival of the steamship Glasgow, at manufacturers' prices, in bond or duty paid. It is pronounced by Queen Victoria's laundress to be the finest starch she ever used. ISAAC BUCHANAN & CO., No. 28 William-st., New-York.

CHRISTIAN UNION, OF BROOKLYN.—The regular meeting will take place at the Polytechnic Institute, on MONDAY EVENING, May 2, at precisely 8 o'clock. An essay will be read by G. B. Newman, Esq. Subject—Vocation. The public are invited.

REGALIA JEWELS AND JEWELRY OF every description required for lodges, chapters and encampments; also, all Masonic books and diplomas, at the American Masonic Agency, No. 432 Broadway.

$4 FRENCH CALF DRESS BOOTS AT JONES', No. 10 Ann-st. [illegible] and $2 50 Congress shoes and gaiters at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st.

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—JOHN BRINER, night scavenger. Orders left at No. 46 Chatham-st. or No. 294 East 12th-st., will be punctually attended to.

FOR SALE—A LARGE SIZE PEW, NO. 169, IN St. George's Church, near the chancel. Price $450. Apply at No. 96 Day-st., up stairs.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A SPANISH CORRESPONDENT.—A first-class mercantile house in this City requires a correspondent thoroughly conversant with the Spanish language and competent to write Spanish and English with equal correctness and fluency. He must be well posted in mercantile forms and usages, concise and clear in his style, and willing to devote his time and energies to the interest of his employers. To a gentleman possessing the necessary qualifications, a liberal salary will be given, say $1,500 to $2,000 the first year, with a good prospect of advancement. Applicants are requested to give a brief history of their past business career, and a list of their references, which must be of the first class; also, to furnish, two answers to this advertisement—one in Spanish and the other in English. Only those disposed to conform to these conditions need apply. Address Box No. 3,184 Post-office, New-York. All applications will be treated confidentially.

$20,000.—WANTED, A PARTNER WITH this amount of capital, to invest in the manufacture of cotton goods. The object is to enlarge the business of a successful business man connected to the interest of the company in this City. The best of references given and required. Address A. B. R., Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

STEREOSCOPE PICTURES.—ANY ONE WHO wishes to advantageously invest from four to five hundred dollars in making Stereoscopic pictures, may address (prepaid,) with real name, PHOTO, Mail Station D. A knowledge of the Art is not required.

THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF ZOPHER E. JARVIS' cordial store, No. 216 Bowery, for sale, and the store to let or lease. Inquire of HERMAN MAASS, corner of 1st-av. and 2d-st., or of ZOPHER E. JARVIS, on the premises.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN Election for the Directors of the American, Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. JOHN E. [illegible], President. Isaac G. Ross, Secretary. New-York, March 1, 1859.

NOTICE.—HAVING THIS DAY SOLD OUR Entire business, pertaining to Hatchet's Catholicon, to Messrs. Barnes & Park, we, therefore, call all persons owing us or holding this article on sale, will settle the same with, and only with, the said Barnes & Park. Witness our hand and seal. [illegible] J. B. MARCHISI & CO., Of New-York and Utica.

CAUTION.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY FORBIDDEN, under the penalties of the law, against purchasing or receiving [illegible] the same from me to this day [illegible] New-York, April 30, 1859. [illegible]